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THESAURUS MEDICAMINUM;

A

NEW COLLECTION

OF

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

C. and R. Baldwin, Printers,
New Bridge-street, London.

THESAURUS MEDICAMINUM;

A

NEW COLLECTION

OF

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS,

DISTRIBUTED INTO

TWELVE CLASSES,

AND

ACCOMPANIED WITH

PHARMACEUTICAL AND PRACTICAL REMARKS,

EXHIBITING

A View of the present State of the Materia Medica and Practice of Physic in this and other Countries.

THIRD EDITION.

BY A MEMBER OF

THE LONDON COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS;

AND AUTHOR OF "A PRACTICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE MATERIA MEDICA, AND MATERIA ALIMENTARIA."

London:

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PREFACE.

In this Collection now offered for the third time* to the public, the Formulæ are distributed into classes according to their effects, or, in other words, according to the indications they are required to answer; as, in this mode of arrangement, all those medicines which possess similar virtues are brought under one point of view; so that, if those which are first tried prove ineffectual, others, suited to fulfil the proposed intention, immediately catch the eye of the prescriber. Boerhaave, Cullen, and other systematic writers, who have chosen this mode of arrangement, seem to have been too fond of subdividing their classes. In the present volume, all the medicines are referred to twelve general heads, without any subdivisions, except in the first and second classes. But as no arrangements of this kind can be perfect, it is not to be expected that every

* The 1st edition was published in 1791; the 2d in 1794.

person will be satisfied with that which is here adopted. The title of the last class is taken from Hartman.* It comprehends those remedies which could not be referred to any of the other divisions, and which are commonly known under the name of *Specifics*, a term that has been here purposely avoided, as conveying false and empirical notions.

Wherever they appeared necessary, short comments containing cautions, remarks, and explanations have been added; and upon a few articles, which had not been sufficiently noticed by any of our own writers on the Materia Medica, the observations have been extended to a considerable length.

Since the publication of the two former editions of this work, material alterations have been made in the nomenclature of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. These alterations have been noticed in their proper places, so far as concerns the titles of the mineral products and chemical preparations; these titles (which express with so much precision

* Hartmanni Formulæ Remediorum, 8vo Lipsiæ, 1799.

the nature and composition of such substances) are introduced immediately after the synonymous appellations in the London Pharmacopœia. In regard to the articles belonging to the vegetable kingdom, the old pharmaceutical names of them are still retained, as the double names of the Linnæan system are not so easily remembered, and greatly swell out the formulæ, which should be expressed in as few words as possible. Add to this, that although many physicians are sufficiently familiar with the botanical names; yet the persons by whom their prescriptions are to be compounded, are not. In this respect therefore, science must yield to usage and convenience.

Not only has the new chemical nomenclature of the last editions of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias been substituted in place of the old terms in all the Formulæ, but other alterations have been occasionally made, and wherever considerable, they have been particularly pointed out. Slight deviations from the originals, such, for instance, as the omission of a

little syrup, or the substitution of one distilled water for another, are seldom specified; but such variations are generally implied by the words "*After*," "*See*," and the like. Where the contrary is not expressed, the doses in which the medicines are directed to be taken, are ordinary doses for adults.

A medical Prescription may be resolved into two parts; the *preparative* part and the *administrative* part. The first points out the kind, the number, and the proportion of the several ingredients, together with the mode in which they are to be mixed or combined; the second shews the doses of the preparation, and the times of taking it. Both the one and the other were expressed in English, in the two former editions of this work; but in the present edition, the Editor has been induced to give the preparative part in Latin; not only with a view of limiting the circulation of his book to the members of the medical profession, for whose use alone it is designed; but also in order to avoid the ambiguity which attaches

in very many instances to the English names of plants, and further to accommodate foreigners; it being presumed that a work of this kind may be useful in other countries as well as our own. Respecting the administrative part of the Formulæ, the same reasons did not apply; hence that part has been printed, as before, in English.

Definitions of the terms of the several classes, and Tabular Views of the principal articles belonging to each of them, constitute what the Editor conceives to be improvements in the present edition; besides which he may remark that several new articles are introduced. The number of these might have been considerably extended; but he has purposely omitted many, of which the efficacy is either doubtful or not superior to other medicines of long and established use; or whose operation is not considered to be generally safe. Even in the case of those new remedies which, he has introduced, it will be seen that he is not chargeable with the culpable enthusiasm of the day; and that where a medicine pos-

sesses a degree of activity requiring more than ordinary care, he has not neglected to subjoin the requisite precautions.

In selecting the Formulæ of which the present volume consists, great attention has been paid to simplicity of composition; a circumstance which renders the prescriptions of physicians of the present day so much superior to those of former times, and in which respect the British practitioners have greatly the advantage over most of the physicians on the Continent. A formula, however, may have too few as well as too many ingredients; and it is a mistake to suppose that every prescription is faulty which contains two, three, or even four substances, whose general medicinal properties are the same; for, it is proved by experience, that from a combination of such substances in small doses, a better and more powerful effect results than from larger doses of any of them when administered singly, or only in conjunction with a second. Thus rhubarb, jalap, and calomel, produce jointly and in moderate doses a

more speedy and beneficial cathartic operation than either of them or any two of them would do, though given in much larger quantities. The same may be said of aromatics.* It is upon the variety of ingredients possessing similar properties that the medicinal effects of the saline mineral waters depend. In fact, many of our artificial preparations are less composite than the medicines presented to us by nature. These remarks are addressed to those who contend for too great meagerness in prescriptions.

Appended to the whole are two comparative tables exhibiting the old and new pharmaceutical names of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias. Similar tables were subjoined to the former edition of this Thesaurus, published ten years ago. This circumstance it is deemed proper to mention, lest the Editor should be supposed to have copied them from Dr. Murray's late Treatise on the Materia Medica.

London, Nov. 14, 1804.

* See the late Dr. G. Fordyce's Observations on the Combination of Medicines, inserted in the 2nd Vol. of Transactions of a Society for Medical Improvement.

ERRATUM.

Page 171, l. 22, *for* columba *read* colomba.

CLASS I.

EVACUANTS. A. *ERRHINES.*

It is observed by Dr. Cullen, that *Errhines*, by producing a larger excretion from the mucous follicles of the Schneiderian membrane, occasion an afflux of fluids from the neighbouring vessels, particularly from the branches of the external carotid, and in some measure empty the same; by which means they relieve, and sometimes cure, the tooth-ach, head-ach, pains of the ear, and inflammations of the eyes. He farther remarks, that it is not improbable that they may have been of use in preventing apoplexy and palsy; at least, whenever any approach to these diseases is suspected, the drying up of the mucous discharge should be attended to, and, if possible, restored. Tobacco is commonly employed for this purpose; but there are various other sternutatories, which, according to the diversity of cases, may be used with advantage.

Enumeration of the principal Errhines.

Asarum..... Asarum *Europæum*.
Asarabacca.

Helleborus albus..... Veratrum *album*.
White Hellebore.

Marum Syriacum..... Teucrium *Marum*.
Syrian Herb Mastick.

Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum.*
Tobacco.
Hydrargyrus vitriolatus, Ph. Lond.
Vitriolated quicksilver.
Subsulphas Hydrarg. flavus, Ph. Ed.
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver.

Powder with Syrian Herb Mastich.

R. Pulv. subt. Mari Syriaci.
———— Majoran. a a ʒj.
M. F. Pulvis.
To be used after the manner of snuff.

HARTMAN.

Powder with White Hellebore.

R. Asari.
Hellebor. alb. a a ℈j.
Tere simul in Pulv.
A small pinch to be snuffed up the nose occasionally.

SAUNDERS.

The dried root of white hellebore, (Veratrum album) is, as Lewis observes, a violent sternutatory; and as such it is sometimes used in lethargic and other disorders.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca.
LOND. and ED. PH.

The two last-mentioned powders owe their activity chiefly to the asarum, which is justly considered by Dr. Cullen as one of the most useful and convenient errhines. He observes that in large doses it is very powerful, and sometimes too violent; but in more moderate doses, not exceeding

a few grains, and repeated several evenings together, it may be employed to procure a pretty large watery discharge from the nose; which sometimes continues for several days together. In particular, it has proved very useful in tooth-ach and ophthalmia. The Edinburgh formula contains a larger proportion of the asarum, without any of the marum syriacum.

Pulvis Nicotianæ; Common snuff.

For remarks on the use of snuff, see Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. p. 112.

Powder with Vitriolated Quicksilver.

℞ Hydrarg. vitriol. gr. x.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. ʒss.
Myristicæ ras. ℈j.
Ol. Rorismar. gutt. ij.
M. F. Pulvis.

A very small quantity to be used as snuff, in a morning.
FULLER.

The hydrargyrus vitriolatus, Ph. Lond. (Turpeth mineral, as it was formerly called) is the subsulphas hydrargyri flavus, Ph. Ed.

The above powerful errhine produces a very copious flow of thin mucus from the nose. It should be used with caution; for, if repeated too often, it will fret, and perhaps exulcerate the membrane of the nostrils. On this account it may not be amiss to direct some warm milk, or other mild fluid, to be snuffed up the nose after each time of using the powder. A similar mer-

curial snuff has been employed with advantage by Mr. Ware, in the gutta serena. He prescribes one grain of vitriolated quicksilver, and eight grains of powdered liquorice root, leaving out Fuller's aromatic ingredients, which perhaps only render the snuff more pungent, without contributing much to its attrahent effects.

EVACUANTS. B. *SIALAGOGUES.*

Under this division of evacuants are comprehended all those substances which increase the quantity of the salivary secretion. The most powerful among these medicines is quicksilver.

Enumeration of the principal Sialagogues.

Plurima Hydrargyri præparata.
Various preparations of Quicksilver.
Acidum nitricum, Ph. Ed.
Nitric Acid.
Mastiche..... Pistacia *Lentiscus.*
Mastick.
Pyrethrum..... Anthemis *Pyrethrum.*
Pellitory of Spain.
Zingiber..... Amomum *Zingiber.*
Ginger.

Pill with calcined quicksilver.

℞ Hydr. calcin. gr. j.
Opii, 3tiam grani partem.
Ol. essent. Caryoph. arom. gtt. j.
M. F. Pilula.

This pill to be taken every night for a week. In venereal cases.

J. HUNTER.

The hydrargyrus calcinatus, Ph. Lond. (the oxydum hydrargyri rubrum per ignem of the French chemists) is a very rough mercurial for internal use, and may in most venereal cases be superseded by milder preparations, such as the submuriate of quicksilver, or calomel, the use of which requires only a little more time.

If after the space of a week it has not affected the mouth, it may be repeated evening and morning: And after the patient has been accustomed to the medicine, and it is found not to fall upon the mouth, it may be increased to two grains in the evening, and one in the morning.

The proportion of opium may be increased to a grain or more, according to circumstances. We are well persuaded, says Dr. Cullen, that opium will, almost in every case of venereal affection, favour and expedite the effects of mercury, either in removing symptoms, or in entirely curing the disease. The opium in these instances proves useful, he imagines, by obviating the general acrimony in the system, or, as Mr. Bell (in his Treatise on the Lues Venerea, 1793) supposes, by lessening or removing irritation; probably, too, (we would add) by tending, at the same time that it allays irritation, to promote the discharge by the skin.—It is well known that opium has been given by itself in venereal cases, in the hope of accomplishing a cure without the help of mercury; but most practitioners, we are persuaded,

will be ready to join with Cullen, Hunter, and Bell, in pronouncing that, though opium undoubtedly affords considerable relief, it is never alone to be trusted to as a remedy capable of curing the venereal disease. For further remarks on the use of opium in syphilis, see *Narcotics.*

Pills with Calomel or Submuriate of Quicksilver.

R. Calomelanos (Submuriatis Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) ℥ss.
Cons. Rosæ, q. s.
Contunde in massam, et divide in Pil. xxx.

One to be taken every day, or, ½ a pill 3 times a day, till a gentle salivation is excited. The medicine to be continued for a week after the chancres are healed.

BLANE.

In cases of confirmed lues, a whole pill may be given 3 times a day. Calomel, (the Submurias Hydrargyri, Ph. Ed.) says Mr. Bell, is given by some practitioners in large doses for the cure of syphilis, even to the extent of ten grains daily. He has not found, however, that this is necessary, and it very commonly proves injurious both to the stomach and bowels. It answers better in doses of a grain, repeated three times a day, by which it more readily enters the blood than when given in larger quantities, and is less apt to run off by stool. He considers this as one of the best preparations of mercury; and though it operates mildly, he believes it to be equally powerful with any other form of quicksilver in curing the venereal disease.

Calomel is also employed with great success in various other diseases, besides syphilis. Thus in the bilious remittent fevers of hot climates, and particularly in the yellow fever of the West Indies, (see Rush and Chisholm) as well as in some cases of intermittents; in hepatitis; in dysentery, (see Cleghorn and Clark) in various spasmodic affections, (see Antispasmodics) in hydrocephalus and encysted dropsies, (see Cathartics and Diuretics) this mercurial, continued if necessary till the mouth becomes affected, is found to be productive of the best effects. Concerning the uses of calomel in other cases, see Diaphoretics, Emmenagogues, and Anthelmintics.

In the same cases may be given the Quicksilver Pills, Lond. and Ed. Ph. Four grs. of quicksilver are contained in 12 grs. of the Lond. pills; and 15 grs. in ʒss of the Ed. pills. Dose of the former from 10 to 30 grains daily, of the latter from 8 to 20. In some cases more. With this, and indeed with all other mercurials, may be occasionally joined a small quantity of opium.

Pills of Acetated Quicksilver.

℞. Hydrarg. acetat. (Acetitis Hydr. Ph. Ed.)
Mannæ.
G. Arab. a a ℈j.
Aq. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiant. Pil. xx.

Dose, 3 every night, till a gentle salivation is excited, or the symptoms entirely disappear.

KEYSER.

Acetated quicksilver (the Acetis Hydrargyri, Ph. Ed.) says Mr. Bell, is milder in its operation than any of the other saline preparations of mercury, nor does it disturb the stomach and bowels so much as triturated quicksilver is frequently found to do; but from all the trials that he has made of it, he does not consider it as equally certain in curing the venereal disease. The symptoms abate while the patient is taking it; but if some other preparation of mercury is not employed either along with it or continued afterwards, he has observed that they are very apt to appear again soon after it is laid aside.

Pills with Quicksilver and Hemlock.

R. Hydrarg. purificat. ʒj.
Gum. Arab. ʒij.
Tere simul, additis aquæ guttulis aliquot, donec globuli visum effugerint; dein adde
Succ. Cicutæ spissat. ʒj.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. ponder. gr. iv.
Dose, 3 pills night and morning. In the same cases.

PLENCK.

In the original, the mass is directed to be divided into pills weighing two grains each, of which six are prescribed for a dose. In this way the pills are too small, and the number at each taking too great. It seems better to double their weight, by which means half the number suffice for a dose.

These pills are suited to venereal sores, and particularly buboes; which last Mr. J. Hunter says he has often seen give way to hemlock, and sooner than to any thing he is acquainted with, especially if joined to the bark. Along with the internal use of hemlock, he recommends the external application of it (in the form of a fomentation, wash, or poultice) to the ulcerated parts. See NARCOTICS.

Pills with muriated Quicksilver.

R. Hydrarg. muriat. (Muriatis Hydr. Ph. Ed.)
Ammon. muriat. (Mur. Ammon. Ph. Ed.) a a gr. v.
Aq. distillat. gutt. xxx vel xl.
Cons. Ros. ℈j Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiat massa in Pil. xl. dividenda.

Dose, 1 pill 3 or 4 times in a day. In the last mentioned cases.

BELL.

Every pill in this prescription, which is an imitation of the Swedish formula, contains, when the materials are uniformly mixed together, the eighth part of a grain of muriated quicksilver. It is easy, therefore, to regulate the doses with very great nicety. Unless the water be used hot, a few drops more than the number here directed may be requisite for the complete solution of the mercurial salt.

Instead of giving this preparation of quicksilver, commonly termed corrosive sublimate, (the murias hydrargyri, Ph. Ed.) in larger doses, evening and morning, it answers better (says Mr. Bell) to give the same quantity divided into four or five doses. A grain of muriated mercury may in this manner

be given daily, that is, a quarter of a grain four times a day. Some have advised more, but this is the largest dose that he has ever been able to continue for more than 2 or 3 days together.

With Mr. John Hunter muriated quicksilver was by no means a favourite preparation. In recent cases, he thought it only removed the visible local effects, without entirely destroying the venereal action: for a greater number of patients, he says, have been found to relapse after taking this preparation, than from many of the others; which is owing, he supposes, to its passing off very readily by the skin.

On the other hand, Dr. Cullen maintains that, in many instances, muriated quicksilver (corrosive sublimate) cures the disease by a smaller quantity of mercury than can be done by any other preparation, though the latter introduces the mercury in much larger proportion. In another place the same author says, that it is certainly more active and powerful than any other saline preparation of this metal, and that the use of it has been often convenient and effectual; though he, at the same time, readily allows that, as its operation is so different in men of different constitutions, the employment of it often requires a good deal of management and discretion. Mr. Bell has observed, that opiates have not the same influence in preventing the muriated quicksilver from acting upon the stomach and bowels, which they commonly

have with other preparations of mercury. He has found nothing so effectual for this purpose, as the decoction of guaiacum and mezereon, or plentiful dilution with mucilaginous drinks and broths. These, he supposes, may act in the first place by sheathing the stomach and bowels directly from the effect of the medicine; and they may also prove useful by promoting the natural tendency, which this form of mercury seems to have, to pass off by the skin. For further practical remarks on this mercurial, see Spirituous Solution of Muriated Quicksilver.

Pills with muriated Quicksilver and Hemlock.

R. Hydrarg. muriat. (Mur. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. vj.
Solvantur in
Aq distillat. q. s. Solutioni addatur
Succ. Cicutæ spissat. ʒj. cum
Pulv. Cicutæ q. s.
Ut fiat massa pilularis.

Dose from 4 grs. to 10 grs. In the same cases.

DISP. FULD.

If the above mentioned mass be made into 48 pills, each pill will contain the 8th part of a grain of the mercurial salt, and the dose may be regulated accordingly.

Mixture with purified Quicksilver.

R. Hydrarg. purificat. ʒj.
Gum. Arab. ʒij.
Terantur in mortario lapideo, addito cochleari aquæ,

donec hydrargyrus penitus evanuerit. Exacte subactis admisce sensim terendo

Aq. Ros. ℥viij.

Dose, 2 large spoonfuls night and morning. In the same cases.

PLENCK.

It may be rendered palatable by adding half an ounce of some pleasant syrup. This mode of exhibiting quicksilver is liable to many objections, (see Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. V. I. pp. 119-20), and may in all cases be superseded by other more certain preparations.

Mixture with muriated Quicksilver.

℞ Hydrarg. muriat. (Mur. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.
Aq. distillat. ℥vj.
Sp. Cinnamom.
Syr. Althææ, aa. ℥j. M.

Dose, 1 or 2 large spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. In the same cases.

PH. SUEC.

Spirituous Solution of muriated Quicksilver.

℞ Hydrarg. muriat. (muriatis Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.
Spirit. Vin. ten. (Alkohol. dilut. Ph. Ed.) ℥iv. Solve.

Dose, one table spoonful night and morning, in a draught of gruel, or decoction of sarsaparilla. In the same cases.

VAN SWIETEN.

This celebrated commentator on Boerhaave, reprobates Turner's corrosive sublimate drops, in which the proportion of ardent spirit to the mercu-

rial salt is so remarkably small; whence it happens that the dose of the medicine cannot always be accurately measured.

With some constitutions it may suit better to dilute this solution with an equal proportion of distilled water. One spoonful of the solution *thus diluted*, will contain the eighth part of a grain of muriated quicksilver, a quantity too small to occasion, in general, any inconvenience; whereas the quarter of a grain of mercurial salt contained in a spoonful of the *undiluted* solution, is apt to disagree, for the first three or four takings, with persons of weak constitutions.

A solution of muriated quicksilver in common distilled water, with the addition of a little muriated ammonia (sal ammoniac) is prescribed by some practitioners in place of the spirituous solution; but Van Swieten's formula seems to deserve the preference, since the muriated quicksilver exhibited in his way, is less liable to disorder the stomach and bowels. Mr. Bell says, that the medicine in this form proves nauseous; this inconvenience, however, is easily remedied, by directing the patients to sweeten the mucilaginous vehicles in which it is taken, with a proper quantity of sugar.

De Haen calls this an incomparable medicine. It is certainly a valuable mercurial in cases where the patient's mode of life, the nature of his constitution, and other circumstances, will not admit of the employment of many of the other preparations

of quicksilver. For these reasons, and because it does not affect the salivary glands so readily as most of the other preparations of mercury, nor render those who are under its use so liable to take cold, it is well suited to camp and navy practice. Perhaps, however, it may not always be safe to trust entirely to this preparation of quicksilver for the cure of every form of the venereal disease.

Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius, Ph. Lond.
Stronger Quicksilver Ointment. Lond. Ph.

One drachm of this ointment to be rubbed before the fire, on the inside of the thighs every night, till the mouth becomes affected. In the same cases.

When mercury, says Mr. John Hunter, can be thrown into the constitution with propriety by the external method, it is preferable to the internal, because the skin is not nearly so essential to life as the stomach, and therefore is capable in itself of bearing much more than the stomach; it also affects the constitution much less. But it often happens that the patient's way of life, and other circumstances, do not admit of the mode of inunction, and accordingly leave no other means of administering the remedy but by the mouth.

Of the *weaker* quicksilver ointment (ung. Hydrarg. mitius, Ph. Lond.) which some prefer as irritating the skin less, from a drachm and a half to two drachms, or even more, may be rubbed in daily; and it answers better, Mr. Bell says, to apply it at

two different times than all at once. For the purpose of applying properly this quantity of ointment, 20 or 25 minutes of gentle friction is necessary, the patient all the while being exposed to the heat of a moderate fire.

In order to promote the absorption of the quicksilver, it has, Mr. Bell observes, been the practice with many to advise the body to be immersed in a warm bath, once and again, before the course is commenced, and to repeat it once or twice a week during the whole continuance of it. They likewise think that the bathing proves useful, by giving the mercury a particular determination to the skin, and thus preventing it from producing salivation. He has not found, however, that a frequent use of the warm bath is necessary. It cannot in every situation be obtained but with much difficulty, and if not properly conducted, it is apt, during a course of mercury, to expose the patient to suffer from the effects of cold. Before the commencement of the course, where the skin is particularly dry, he has sometimes thought it right to advise the use of a warm bath; but, as in other instances of a similar nature, the ointment has answered equally well where this precaution was not taken, he does not conceive that it is of much importance. But although he is of opinion that it is not necessary (we would observe, however, that, though it may not be necessary, it is certainly serviceable, and should therefore be occasionally used

where circumstances will admit of it) to immerge the whole body in a warm bath during a course of mercury; yet Mr. Bell has found that some advantage is derived from causing the parts upon which the ointment has been rubbed, to be well bathed with soap and water before repeating it upon the same place. He therefore thinks it proper to advise this to be generally done. After having gone through a course of mercury, it is customary, and perhaps useful, to go twice or thrice into the warm bath.

Where the remedy, says the same practitioner, is chiefly employed for the removal of a local affection, such as a bubo, we endeavour to make it pass through the lymphatic vessels of the part, and in such cases this determines the place to which the ointment should be applied; but where no local symptom of this kind takes place, it may be applied with equal safety and propriety to any part of the body, and the place of application should be changed from day to day. Thus we obviate the irritation of the skin, which is apt to happen from applying it repeatedly to the same place, at the same time that we promote the absorption of the mercury.

The time to be employed in a course of mercury, and the quantity to be given, are circumstances that cannot with any exactness be ascertained. They depend in a great measure upon the effects with which they are attended; but Mr. Bell observes, that, in general, few cases are so bad as to require

the medicine, when properly conducted, to be continued longer than nine or ten weeks. In recent cases, four or five weeks are for the most part sufficient; while in some obstinate old affections, where the bones have been diseased, or the ulcers very foul and extensive, he has known it necessary to go on to the twelfth or thirteenth week.

Many practitioners, Mr. Bell observes, think that the same quantity of mercury must prove equally useful in whatever time it may be given, provided the mouth be kept moderately sore during the whole period. This, however, is not the case. He has met with various instances of venereal sores, as well as other symptoms, which had either obstinately resisted a very long continued course of this kind, or which had recurred from time to time after a cure had been supposed to be obtained, and which at last were entirely removed by a much less quantity of the medicine being given in a shorter period of time. What he inculcates is, that the more inveterate symptoms of the disease will seldom yield to an alterative course of mercury, however long it may be protracted, while the same quantity of the medicine will seldom fail, when given so as to keep the system for a shorter period more completely under its influence. He has known more than fifty cases in which this actually happened; where venereal sores, from resisting mercury under an alterative course, were judged to be incurable, and where complete cures were

afterwards obtained merely by carrying the use of mercury to a greater length than had previously been done. The result of all his experience is, that to render general practice in the venereal disease safe, that is to guard as much as possible against a return of the disease, a middle course must be observed between the severe degrees of salivation which our forefathers judged necessary, and the opposite extreme into which the moderns have fallen.

There are several other diseases, besides the venereal, in which mercurial inunction is a remedy; such are, hydrophobia, and tetanus; hydrocephalus, and encysted dropsies; hepatitis, psora, lepra, &c.

Acidum Nitricum, Ph. Ed.
Nitric Acid.

By the internal use of this acid in doses of 1, 2, or 3 drachms daily, diluted in large quantities of water, rendered palatable by sugar, the gums and salivary glands have in some instances been affected; and some cases of lues venerea are said to have been cured by it in the East Indies. But in this climate it has disappointed the expectations that were raised in its favour, and it now ceases to hold a competition with mercury, as an antisiphilitic remedy. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. II. pp. 133-135.

Masticatory with Pellitory of Spain.

R. Pulv. Rad. Pyrethri.
Mastiches, a a, ʒj.
Fiant lege artis ad ignem masticatoria duo.

One of these lumps to be put into the mouth and champed at pleasure. In paralytic affections of the tongue, and in the tooth ach.

HARTMAN.

Masticatory with Ginger.

R. Pulv. Rad. Zingib. ʒss.
Mastiches ʒj.
Fiant lege artis pastilli singuli pondere scrupuli unius.

One of these lumps to be held in the mouth, and chewed repeatedly. In the same cases.

HARTMAN.

In the same manner and in the same cases may be used the mezereon root. See STIMULANTS.

Collutory with Pellitory of Spain.

R. Rad. Pyrethri, ℥ss.
Acet. distillat. ℥vj.
Opii gr. iij.
Digere vasis clausis in balneo arenæ per horam.

A spoonful to be held in the mouth frequently, and afterwards spit out. In the tooth ach.

HARTMAN.

The acetum distillatum, Ph. Lond. is the acidum acetosum distillatum, Ph. Ed.

EVACUANTS. C. *EXPECTORANTS.*

Expectorants are those medicines which are employed in various pulmonary disorders, to promote the excretion either of mucus or of pus from the trachea and bronchial tubes. They are also termed anacathartics.

Enumeration of the principal Expectorants.

Allium..... Allium *sativum.*
Garlick.
Ammoniacum.
Gum Ammoniac.
Asafœtida..... Ferula Asafœtida.
Asafœtida.
Balsamum Tolutanum..... Toluifera *Balsamum.*
Balsam of Tolu.
Ipecacuanha..... Callicocca *Ipecacuanha* Brotero.
Cephaëlis *Ipecacuanha* Willdenow.
Ipecacuan.
Myrrha.
Myrrh.
Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum.*
Tobacco.
Seneka..... Polygala *Senega.*
Seneka or Rattlesnake-root.
Scilla..... Scilla *maritima.*
Squill.
Antimonii præparata.
Preparations of Antimony.
Quædam Hydrargyri præparata.
Certain preparations of Quicksilver.
Zincum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Zinci. Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Zinc. White Vitriol.

Gas Hydrogenium.
Hydrogen Gas.

Gas Hydrogenium carbonatum. (Gas hydro-carbonatum.)
Carbonated Hydrogen gas.

Vapor Ætheris Vitriolici (Ætheris Sulphurici, Ph. Ed.)
Pulmonibus attractus.
Inhalation of the Vapor of Vitriolic Æther. (Sulphuric Æther.)

Vapores Aquæ Calidæ, pulmonibus attracti.
Inhaling the Steam of Hot Water.

Emetica.
Emetics.

Demulcentia; qualia sunt Ol. Amygd. Hordeum, Glycyrrhiza, Tussilago, &c.
Demulcents, such as Almond Oil, Pearl Barley, Liquorice, Coltsfoot, &c.

Diuretica quædam; qualia sunt Colchicum, Dulcamara, Digitalis.
Certain Diuretics, such as Meadow Saffron, Woody Nightshade, Foxglove.

Ipecacuanha Powder.

From 3 to 5 grs. of the pulverised root of Ipecacuanha to be given every morning, or every other morning, in asthmatic cases.

AKENSIDE.

For observations on the action of this medicine, in the cases here mentioned, see Antispasmodics.

Powder with Squill and Camphor.

R. Scillæ exsiccatæ gr. viij.
Camphor. ℈j.
Sacchar. purificat. ʒj.
Tere in pulv. subt. in iv partes æquales dividend.

One to be taken two or three times a day, in gruel or barley water. With an increased proportion of camphor this is from

NICOLAI.

It is a circumstance which deserves particular attention, that squill from its acrid and stimulating qualities, checks instead of promoting expectoration, where the skin is hot and dry, with a tense pulse; or where other marks of inflammatory action are present. In all cases plentiful dilution with mucilaginous liquors, as above directed, contributes in no small degree to its successful operation. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. V. I. p. 154.

Myrrh Powder.

R. G. Myrrhæ ʒss.
Sacchar. crystallisat. (Vulgo Sacch. cand.) ʒss.
Tere simul in pulv.

Dose, 2 tea-spoonfuls 3 or 4 times a day, in any convenient vehicle. In consumptive cases.

NICOLAI,

Who remarks that this was a favourite formula with Hoffman. It is sometimes useful to add to this prescription a small proportion of the natron præparatum, Ph. Lond. (carbonas sodæ, Ph. Ed.)

If we were to follow implicitly the opinion of Dr. Cullen, we should not insert a formula of myrrh in this class of medicines, since he with Dr. Fothergill, condemns the use of this drug in phthisical cases; in which, however, other practitioners have often employed it with advantage. We are

ready to allow, indeed, that, in irritable habits, where much hectic fever has been present, it may sometimes have proved hurtful, especially if given too freely; but in the earlier stages of the disease, where the constitution languishes under debility with hardly any concomitant fever, this gum-resin, while it promotes the appetite and digestion (effects which the Doctor himself admits) tends at the same time to strengthen the system throughout, and to improve and promote, along with the rest of the secretions and excretions, the discharge from the lungs.—Dr. Fothergill, in his remarks on the cure of consumptions, has classed this gum-resin along with the balsams and turpentines, and condemning very properly the use of them in such affections of the lungs, has condemned also, but not quite so properly, we think, the use of this in the same. For, whether we consider its chemical or its sensible properties, myrrh will appear to differ very considerably from both those other vegetable products. A mucilaginous principle, not to be met with in the genuine turpentines and balsams, forms one of the chief constituent parts of myrrh. Hence it is soluble in water, whereas the balsams are not; hence, too, it burns with difficulty, and not without leaving behind a good deal of coally matter, whereas the balsams are highly inflammable, and leave behind but little residuum. Applied to the tongue, myrrh does not impart that hot and pungent sensation which the balsams are known to

produce, and which is owing to a very penetrating and diffusible essential oil, or (to use Boerhaave's expression) spiritus rector, with which they abound. Seeing, then, that it contains a bland principle, viz. the mucilage, which they want, and that if it does not want, at most it possesses only in a scanty proportion, the acrid principle, viz. the essential oil, which is found so plentifully in them, and upon which their heating and irritating effects depend; it cannot certainly be proper to set it down as one and the same substance with them: And therefore, while we join with Dr. Fothergill in reprobating the use of balsams and turpentines, as expectorants or otherwise, in pulmonary consumptions: yet from the favourable testimonies of others, and from our own observation, we still think that myrrh (persuaded that it differs in many respects from both those substances) may, if properly managed, be frequently employed with advantage as an expectorant. For further remarks on the use of myrrh, see TONICS.

On the Continent, and particularly in Germany, the *Watery Extract of Myrrh* is frequently preferred to the natural drug. According to the Brunswick and Fulda Dispensatories, it is prepared by digesting powdered myrrh, for several days, in water, in the proportion of one part of myrrh to six parts of water, and afterwards evaporating the decanted (or, if necessary, the strained) solution to the consistence of an extract. (The residuum may be used for

making the tincture or spirituous solution of myrrh). By this treatment great part of the resin is separated from the gum, which is consequently rendered much less heating. Of this preparation, the dose is from ten to thirty grains, and more.

Powder with Tartarised Antimony.

℞. Antimon. tartarisat. (Tartritis Antim. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.
Pulv. Chel. cancri ʒss.
Fiat Pulvis.

Two grains of this composition may be added to five or six of any testaceous powder, and given, in a small spoonful of milk and water, in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner, to a child of a year old. If this quantity does not prove sufficient to excite vomiting, it should be increased the next day to such a dose as will produce this effect; and in this manner let it be daily repeated about the same hour. As the fever and cough decrease, the child should take the puke only two days together, and omit it the third. Every other day will soon afterwards suffice; and then once or twice a week till the cough is wholly gone. In the chin-cough or hooping-cough.

FOTHERGILL.

Whatever be the way in which they operate upon the lungs, emetics prove, in many cases, very serviceable and powerful expectorants. This prescription might have been referred to that order of evacuants; but the whole of its effects, and the nature of the complaint for which it is particularly intended, being considered, it was thought it would not be misplaced by being inserted here.

Powder with Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

R. Sulph. Antimon. præcipitat. gr. vj.
Pulv. Chel. Cancr. ℈ss.
F. Pulvis.

To serve for two doses, in asthmatic affections. After NICOLAI.

In the original prescription, which moreover contains 6 grs. of the kali vitriolatum, Ph. Lond. (Sulphas potassæ, Ph. Ed.) the whole of the powder is for a single dose; but half the quantity, as here directed, will prove quite sufficient where full vomiting is not intended.

In the last edition of the Ed. Ph. this antimonial preparation is, agreeably to the principles of the new chemical nomenclature, termed sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum. It has been well remarked by Dr. Cullen and other pharmaceutical writers, that antimony, when associated with an acid, and especially with the vegetable acid (as in the case of tartarised antimony), is to be preferred to all other preparations of this metal, as being the least irregular in its operation.

Pills with Extract of Tobacco.

R. Extr. Nicotianæ ℈ss.
Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. xx.

One to be taken 3 times a day, increasing the dose if necessary. In cases of pulmonary consumption and humoral asthma.

REUSS. DISP. UNIVERS.

The extract of tobacco is made from the inspissated decoction of the leaves, these last being previously macerated for some hours in water, (which is then thrown away) to free them from their more acrimonious parts. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. V. I. p. 151.

Pills with Squill and Ammoniacum.

Give of the Squill Pills, Lond. and Ed. Ph. from 5 to 15 grs. for a dose.

Pills with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinc. Vitriolat. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) ℈ss.
Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. xx.

Dose, 1 pill 3 times a day, in phthisis and hooping-cough. In many cases the dose may be doubled, A $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of opium should then be added to each dose. The Editor of this work has frequently prescribed the Vitriolated Zinc with the best effect in the above-mentioned cases. He has sometimes joined it with myrrh.

Bolus with Squill.

R. Conserv. Scill. ℈j. vel ʒss.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.
To be given twice a day.

In some cases from 5 to 10 grs. of quicksilver, may be advantageously combined by trituration with this conserve.

Linctus with Oxymel of Squill.

R. Oxymel. Scillæ.

Syr. Althææ.
Muc. G. Arab.
Singulorum partes æquales. M.

Dose, from a tea to a table spoonful occasionally. In asthmatic and other pulmonary affections.

BANG.

The Syrup of Squill, Ed. Ph. is a much better preparation than the oxymel Scillæ, Ph. Lond.

Mixture with Tartarised Antimony.

℞. Antimon. tartarisat. (Tartritis Antim. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.
Aq. Pulegii ℥vj.
Mel. Acetat.
Oxymel. Scillæ a a ℥j.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken every 4th hour. In peripneumonic cases. After the manner of

STOLL.

In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia the vinegar is edulcorated with sugar instead of honey, the syrupus acidi acetosi supplying the place of the oxymel, or mel acetatum, Ph. Lond.

Mixture with Oxymel of Squill.

R. Oxymel. Scillæ ℥iij.
Aq. pulegii ℥ix. M.

Dose, a tea cupful twice or thrice a day, in a fit of asthma. See

FULLER.

Three large spoonfuls of this mixture will be a sufficient dose for most patients. This reduced

dose may be repeated at shorter intervals, viz. every 3d or 4th hour.

In like manner may be prescribed the Syr. Allii of the Dublin Ph. but in a larger proportion, viz. ℥iv of the syrup to ℥viij of the distilled water.

Mixture with Oxymel of Squill, and Nitrated Kali.

R. Oxymel. Scillæ ℥ij.
Decoct. Hord. Comp. ℥vj.
Kali Nitrat. (Nitratis potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.

Dose, 3 large spoonfuls frequently. In peripneumonic cases. Varied from

Fox's Form.

In some cases the oxymel, or syrup of squill, may be advantageously joined with the aq. ammoniæ acetat. Ph. Lond. (aqua acetitis ammoniæ, Ph. Ed.) in place of the nitre.

Mixture with Oxymel of Squill and Camphor.

R. Oxymel. Scillæ ℥j.
Camphor.
Kali nitrat. (Nitratis potassæ, Ph. Ed.) a a. ʒss.
Lac. Amygdal. Ph. L. (Emuls. Amygd. Ph. Ed.) ℥vij.
Misce terendo.

Dose, one or two ounces. Suited to pneumonic cases. Varied from

Bang.

Mixture with Ammoniacum and Wine of Tartarised Antimony.

R. Lac. Ammoniac. ℥viij.

Vin. Antim. tartarisat. (Vin. Tartritis Antim. Ph. Ed.) gtt. xl. vel lx. M.

Dose, 2 table spoonfuls every 4th hour. After the manner of HARTMAN.

To this may be occasionally added some tincture of opium.

Mixture with Asafœtida.

R. Asafœtidæ ℈ij. vel ʒi.
Aq. pulegii ʒvij.
Syr. Tolutan. ʒj.

Dose, 2 or 3 table spoonfuls, every 3d or 4th hour. In the hooping-cough. Altered from

MILLAR.

This is a heating medicine, and should not be administered till the febrile symptoms have been removed.

It may also be given in cases of croup, especially after the use of the lancet, and when combined with antimonials.

As all the fetid gums, says Dr. Cullen, seem to be determined to the lungs, and to promote expectoration; so I have found the asafœtida the most powerful for this purpose, and more powerful than the ammoniac so frequently employed. For other forms of prescribing asafœtida, see ANTISPASMODICS.

Compound Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.

To be given by cupfuls, in coughs, consumptions, pleurisy, and peripneumony, either alone or with the addition of oxymel of squill, nitre, &c. This decoction might be improved by

omitting the raisins and employing a greater proportion of liquorice. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. II. p. 13.

Decoction of Seneka, Ed. Ph.

Dose, 3 table spoonfuls every 3d or 4th hour. In the advanced stages of pneumonia. Practical Synops. Vol. I. pp. 152,153.

In the catalogue prefixed to this subdivision of Evacuants, we have inserted hydrogen gas and carbonated hydrogen gas; because it would appear that they have been employed by several practitioners with some temporary relief, in various pulmonary affections, such as phthisis and catarrhs. It may be doubted, however, whether they properly belong to expectorating medicines, or under what other class they should be arranged. For directions concerning their administration, we must refer to those authors who have professedly written upon them.

The manner of using ÆTHER VAPOR in phthisis, hooping-cough, and some other pulmonary disorders, is extremely simple. One or two tea spoonfuls being put into a small tea cup, the latter is held to the mouth either by the patient or an assistant, and the vapor (which the warmth of the hand causes to ascend in sufficient quantity) is drawn in with the breath. This is continued till all the æther is evaporated, and is repeated 3 or 4 times in the day, according to the urgency of the case. In the winter time, the ascent of

the æther-vapour may be promoted by putting some warm water into the tea cup or other vessel containing the æther. For other particulars concerning the use of this remedy in its simple and medicated state, the reader is referred to Dr. Duncan's Medical Commentaries for 1796, and to the 7th Vol. of Dr. Simmon's Medical Facts and Observations.

EVACUANTS. D. *EMETICS.*

To consider emetics merely as evacuants of the stomach, would be to take a very contracted and imperfect view of their effects; for if traced through the whole of their operation in the various diseases in which they are employed, their influence over the human body appears so manifold and extensive, that they may be justly reckoned amongst the most powerful instruments which the materia medica affords. Hence, besides their use as cleansers of the alimentary canal, they serve to induce sweating, in fevers; to favour expectoration, in disorders of the lungs; to promote absorption, in cases of dropsy; and to remove certain obstructed conditions of the viscera, such as jaundice and suppression of the menses. Also in cases of glandular and lymphatic obstructions, and in some cases of pulmonary consumption. By means of their peculiar action on the nervous and vascular system, they allay the spasms in asthma, and check the discharge of blood, in hæmorrhages from the

lungs and uterus. In the first of these, viz. in spitting of blood, they have been given with advantage, by Dr. Robinson, and still more lately, by Dr. Stoll of Vienna; who says, that in such cases ipecacuanha sometimes acts like a charm, seeming to close the open vessels of the lungs sooner and more effectually than any other remedy. In the other, viz. in uterine hemorrhagy (according to Dahlberg's trials, as related by Murray) small doses only of these medicines, so as to excite sickness, but not vomiting, are found to answer best. But in both these instances, they should be administered with caution, since it sometimes happens that they do more harm than good. Dr. Cullen once met with an accident of this kind, in which the vomiting increased the hemorrhagy to a great and dangerous degree.

Dysentery is to be added to the number of diseases in which emetics have a peculiarly beneficial effect.

Where there is much visceral inflammation; where there are symptoms of great accumulation in the vessels of the head; in the advanced stages of pregnancy, and in cases of intestinal hernia, medicines of this class are to be avoided. And, in general, persons who have weak and delicate stomachs should be cautious of employing them too freely, since, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, frequent vomiting renders the stomach less fit to retain what

is thrown into it, and even weakens its powers of digestion.

Enumeration of the principal Emetics.

Antimonii præparata et imprimis Antim. tartarisat. (Tartris Antimonii, Ph. Ed.)
Preparations of Antimony and especially Tartarised Antimony, (Tartrite of Antimony, Ph. Ed.)
Ipecacuanha..... Callicocca Ipecac. Brotero.
Cephaëlis Ipecac. Willdenow.
Ipecacuanha.
Scilla..... Scilla *maritima*.
Squill.
Sinapi..... Sinapis *nigra*.
Mustard.
Zincum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Zinci, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Zinc. (White Vitriol.)

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Tartarised Antimony.

R. Pulv. Ipecac. ℈j.
Antimon. tartarisat. (Tartrit. Ant. Ph. Ed.) gr. j.
PRINGLE.

Stoll's practice was to give 2 scruples of ipecacuanha with the same quantity of tartarised antimony, for a dose. In this he seems to have followed Zimmerman. In maniacal cases, a triple proportion, or even more, of the tartarised antimony, will often be required to produce a sufficient effect.

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.

R. Pulv. Ipecacuanh.
—— Rhabarb. aa ℈j. M.
STOERCK.

Ipecacuanha Powder.

R. Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv.
Divid. in Dos. iij.

One to be taken in the forenoon, every hour and a half, or every 2d hour; and to be repeated the next day, or day after that, if necessary. In dysenteries. See

CLEGHORN.

This last mode of exhibiting ipecacuanha, is objected to by some, as being liable to fail in the intended effect, while the degree of nausea which it keeps up only serves to increase the patient's distress.—Ipecacuanha given in this manner in dysenteric cases seems to prove useful, as much by its antispasmodic as by its evacuant operation.

Powder of Asarabacca.

R. Pulv. Asari, ℈j.

This is a moderate and manageable emetic, suitable to many of the purposes of ipecacuanha.

CULLEN.

Bolus with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinc. vitriolat. (Sulphat. Zinc. Ph. Ed.) gr. xxv.
Succ. Bacc. Sambuc. spissat. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be given in a draught of chamomile, or green tea, and to be worked off with the same.

GAUBIUS.

The inspissated juice of elder-berries is here substituted for the juniper-rob, which is now seldom to be met with in the English shops.

Whenever, from poisons swallowed, or on any other account, a sudden and complete evacuation of the stomach is required, such a form as this of vitriolated zinc, is well suited to the purpose. It should be accompanied with plentiful dilution.

Mustard Draught.

Mix a tea-spoonful of Mustard prepared for the table with a tea cupful of warm water, and let it be swallowed; assisting its operation afterwards by repeated draughts of warm water. See

CULLEN.

Draught of Ipecacuanha Wine.

Give an ounce, (or in some cases an ounce and a half) of the Ipecacuanha Wine, for a dose.

Solution of Tartarised Antimony.

R. Antimon. Tartar. (Tartrit. Antim. Ph. Ed.) gr. iv.
Aq. puræ, ℥j.
Fiat Solutio.

Dose, a tea cupful every ¼ of an hour, till the patient vomits. In bilious fevers.

STOLL.

Half the quantity, viz. 2 grs. of tartarised antimony will be a sufficient proportion in most cases. A tea cupful is a very indefinite measure. It will be better to direct an ounce and a half, or 3 table spoonfuls for a dose.

Another Solution of Tartarised Antimony.

R. Antimon. tartarisat. (Tartrit. Ant. Ph. Ed) gr. j.

Aq. puræ ℥j.
Sacchar. purificat. ℥j. M.

Two tea spoonfuls, or a dessert spoonful to be given every ½ hour till the patient vomits. Designed for children.

NICOLAI.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc and Alum.

R. Zinc. Vitriolat. (Sulphat. Zinc. Ph. Ed.) ℥jss.
Aluminis, (Sulphat Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) ℥ss.
Aq. ferventis ℔ss.

Misce in mortario marmoreo. Solutio per chartam bibulam filtretur.

Dose, a table spoonful for adults, and a tea spoonful for a child of six months old (and so in proportion to the strength and age of the patient) every morning upon an empty stomach; and in some cases every six hours, without any addition or alteration, by diluting or mixing it with any liquor whatever. In dysentery. With the omission of a little cochineal, this is the solutio vitriolica of

MOSELEY.

The proportion of either the vitriolated zinc (Sulphate of Zinc, Ph. Ed.) or alum, may be augmented or diminished, according to circumstannces; i. e. When evacuations are required, the quantity of alum may be diminished or even entirely omitted; and when great astringency is required, the quantity of alum is to be increased, and the vitriol to be diminished. Alum is a triple salt compounded of vitriolic or sulphuric acid, alumina (pure argill) and potass. It is the Sulphas Aluminæ, Ph. Ed. and the super sulphas aluminæ et potassæ of the modern systems of chemistry.

In slight dysenteries this practitioner assures us, that he has used this solution with the utmost success; giving it at first without the alum, in sufficient doses to cause evacuations, and afterwards with the alum in nauseating doses, frequently with opiates at night. This he has found far more efficacious in dysentery than the tartarised antimony, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, or salts, as evacuants, in whatever manner combined or administered.

But where a dysentery has been of long standing, the cure necessarily must be performed by slow degrees; then a dose every night and morning will be sufficient. It is in inveterate cases to be continued for weeks or months, omitting it now and then.

In table spoonful doses it generally causes a vomiting, or great nausea, and sometimes a purging, for the first few times of taking it. When the stomach is foul, vomiting may be encouraged by chamomile tea, otherwise that is unnecessary. If after it has been taken several times, it still create vomiting, or more nausea than is easily supportable (for some nausea is intended) the dose must be diminished. If it continue to purge more than is proper, or cause any griping, neither of which often happens, a few drops of tincture of opium must be given occasionally, or every night, at bed time.

The solution of vitriolated zinc is also recommended in all pulmonic oppressions, where respi-

ration is performed with difficulty, and where expectoration is to be promoted, and the bronchial glands are to be unloaded and cleansed, in nauseating or slightly vomiting doses. In moist phlegmatic asthmas, in catarrhal coughs, and in the hooping cough, its effects are said to be wonderful; taken once or twice a day, particularly in the morning, fasting, in doses to cause a slight retching. In the same manner it removes defluctions on the lungs, bronchia and trachea, from relaxation of the parts, or defect of their powers; and may prevent consumptions, induced by those causes.

If costiveness, the common consequence of its continued use, happen, it must be omitted till this is removed by some aperient. The alum ought to be left out when the effects of the vitriol, and not the result of their combination, are required.

Taken in nauseating doses every eight hours, this medicine has also been known to remove hæmorrhages from the lungs.

In the disorders above mentioned, the solution of vitriolated zinc is said to be preferable to every other nauseating or emetic medicine whatever, because the patient is not harassed with its operation, which is never violent (as antimonials sometimes are) generally instantaneous, and as suddenly over, always leaving the stomach strongly invigorated; because it never causes spasms in the viscera, nor any nervous affections, which antimonials carelessly

exhibited often occasion; and lastly, because it requires neither dilution with it nor regimen, nor restriction after it. The only objection to it, is its disagreeable taste, which it is said cannot be improved without destroying its virtues.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha.

R. Rad. Ipecacuanh. contus. ʒiss.
Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Aq. ferventis ʒiijss.
Macera per horam, dein cola et adde
Syr. Simpl. ʒss.

Dose, a table spoonful every half hour till it operates. In dysenteric cases. With the substitution of ʒss of common syrup in place of the same quantity of oxymel of squill this is from

NICOLAI.

This preparation has also been given with great advantage in bilious fevers, in icteric cases, in humoral asthmas, dropsical affections, &c.

Haller recommends a decoction of ipecacuanha, consisting of the same ingredients, with the addition of the peel of the Curassao or Seville orange.

Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

R. Rad. Ipecac. contus. ʒj.
Cort. Cinnam. contus. ℈ss.
Aq. ferventis ʒv.
Macera per horam, in vase operto. Liquori colato adde Sacchari pur. quantum satis sit, ut fiat Syrupus.

Dose, from a dessert to a table spoonful, for children and young persons. With the omission of one or two superfluous ingredients, this is from

HARTMAN.

Tobacco Poultice.

R. Folior. Nicotianæ manipul. jss.

Contunde cum quantitate sufficienti aquæ in cataplasma.

To be applied to the region of the stomach. In cases where emetics cannot be given by the mouth.

HARTMAN.

EVACUANTS. E. *CATHARTICS.*

Under this head are here comprehended all those substances which promote the excrementitious discharge from the bowels, and which by different authors have been variously termed *Purgatives, Laxatives, Solutives, Eccoprotics, Aperients, Deobstruents,* &c. distinctions of little practical use; since purgatives in small doses are laxatives, and laxatives in large doses are purgatives. See Synops. of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. p. 182.

Enumeration of the principal Cathartics.

Aloë..... Aloë *perfoliata.*
Aloes.

Bryonia..... Bryonia *alba.*
White Bryony.

Cassia fistularis..... Cassia Fistula.
Cassia.

Colocynthis..... Cucumis *Colocynthis.*
Coloquintida, or bitter apple.

Cucumis agrestis..... Momordica *Elaterium.*
Wild Cucumber.

Gambogia..... Stalagmitis Cambogioides ?
Gamboge.

Genista..... Spartium *scoparium.*
Broom.

Gratiola..... Gratiola *officinalis.*
Hedge Hyssop.

Helleborus niger..... Helleborus *niger.*
Black Hellebore.

Jalapium..... Convolvulus *Jalapa.*
Jalap.

Manna..... Fraxini *Orni* succus concretus.

Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum.*
Tobacco.

Rhabarbarum..... Rheum *palmatum.*
Rhubarb.

Ricini Oleum..... Ricinus *communis.*
Castor Oil.

Sambucus..... Sambucus *nigra.*
Elder.

Scammonium..... Convolvulus *Scammoniæ.*
Scammony.

Senna..... Cassia *Senna.*
Senna.

Spina cervina..... Rhamnus *catharticus.*
Buckthorn.

Tamarindus..... Tamarindus *Indica.*
Tamarind.

Taraxacum..... Leontodon *Taraxacum.*
Dandelion.

Magnesia alba..... Carbonas Magnesiæ, Ph. Ed.
Magnesia. Carbonate of Magnesia.

Magnesia usta..... Magnesia, Ph. Ed.
Calcined Magnesia.

Magnesia vitriolata..... Sulphas Magnesiæ, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Magnesia. (Epsom Salt.) Sulphate of Magnesia.

Natron muriatum..... Murias Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Muriated Natron. (Common Salt.) Muriate of Soda.
Natron vitriolatum..... Sulphas Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Natron. (Glauber's Salt) Sulphate of Soda.
Natron tartarisatum..... Tartris potassæ et Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Tartarised Natron. (Rochelle Salt.) Tartrite of potass and Soda.
Natron phosphoratum..... Phosphas Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Phosphorated Natron. Phosphate of Soda.
Crystalli Tartari..... Supertartris Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Crystals of Tartar. (Cream of Tartar.) Supertartrite of Potass.
Kali tartarisatum..... Tartris potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Tartarised kali. (Soluble Tartar.) Tartrite of potass.
Kali vitriolatum..... Sulphas potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated kali. (Vitriolated Tartar.) Sulphate of potass.

Sapo.
Soap.
Sulphur sublimatum.
Sublimed Sulphur. (Flowers of Sulphur.)
Hydrargyrus purificatus.
Purified Quicksilver.
Calomel..... Submurias Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.
Calomel. Submuriate of Quicksilver.

Aqua marina.
Sea Water. Salt Water.
Aquæ Fontium Salinorum, quales sunt in hisce regionibus Fontes apud Cheltenham, Epsom, Scarborough, &c.
The Waters of Saline Springs, such as, in this country, the Springs at Cheltenham, Epsom, Scarborough, &c.

Powder with Rhubarb and Calcined Magnesia.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒss.
Magnes. ust. ϑss,
Ol. Anisi gtt.j,

Proper where acidity prevails in the primæ viæ. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Powder with Rhubarb and Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Magnes. Vitriolat. (Sulphat Magn. Ph. Ed.) ʒiij.
Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒj.

To serve for two or three doses. This is the pulvis digestivus laxans of the

PH. SUEC.

Powder with Rhubarb and Tartarised Kali.

R. Kali tartarisat. (Tartritis Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒj.
Cort. Exterior. Aurant. Hispalens. ℈ij.

Dose, about a tea spoonful twice or thrice in a day. This is the pulvis lenitivus of the

DISP. FULD.

Powder with Rhubarb and Crystals of Tartar.

R. Crystall. Tart. (Supertartritis Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) partes ij.
Pulv. Rhabarbari, partem j.

Dose, ʒj. or ʒjss.

BANG.

Powder with Jalap and Calomel.

R. Pulv. Jalapii gr. vj.
Calomel. (Submuriatis Hydr. Ph. Ed.) gr. iij. M.

For young persons whose bowels are obstructed with slime. Altered from

HARTMAN.

To prevent griping it may be useful to add a drop of some essential oil.

Powder with Jalap and Crystals of Tartar.

Give of the Compound Powder of Jalap, Ed. Ph. ℈ij. or ʒj. for a dose. Some people add a little ginger to prevent griping.

Powder with Senna and Scammony.

Give of the Compound Powder of Senna, L. Ph. two scruples for a dose.

Powder with Aloes and Canella, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen or twenty grains.

Powder with Aloes and Guaiacum, L. Ph.

Dose, the same as the preceding.

Powder with Scammony and Crystals of Tartar.

Give of the Compound Powder of Scammony, Ed. Ph. a scruple for a dose.

Powder with Scammony and Extract of Jalap.

Give of the Compound Powder of Scammony, L. Ph. ten, twelve, or fifteen grains.

Powder with Scammony and Aloes, L. Ph.

Dose, ten or twelve grains.

The two last-mentioned compositions are best exhibited in the form of pills or boluses.

Powder with Scammony and Calomel, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen grains.

A larger dose of this powder, such as a scruple, may be given at once; but in most of those cases

of constipated bowels (worm cases excepted) to which this medicine is suited, smaller quantities of it, repeated at shorter intervals, being less liable to be rejected by the stomach, will be found to answer best. The same may be said of all the other drastic purgatives.

Gamboge Powder.

R. Gambogiæ gr. iij.
Sacchar. purificat. ℈j.
Tere simul in Pulv.
To be taken every 3d hour. In dropsies.

CULLEN.

This author is of opinion, that gamboge, in moderate doses, repeated soon after one another, proves safer and more effectual than when given in large doses at once. In this manner, he found it to operate without vomiting or griping: and at the same time, after three or four such exhibitions, a great deal of water was evacuated both by stool and urine.

In worm cases this cathartic is given in much larger doses. See ANTHELMINTICS. Both as a vermifuge and as a hydragogue, it is common to join calomel with it.

Pills with Soap and Aloes.

R. Sapon. Venet. ʒjss.
Aloës socot. ʒss.
Syr. Simpl. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ, singulæ pondere gran. iv.

Three to be taken every 3d hour, with a draught of tea, or gruel afterwards. In cases of jaundice. Altered from

HARTMAN.

According to Dr. Cullen, soap possesses but little laxative power. He allows, however, that he has found it useful in jaundice, by its correcting (as he chuses to explain its operation) the acidity of the stomach, and by obviating in some measure the argillaceous consistence of the fæces.

Pills with Soap and Rhubarb.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb.
Extr. Gentianæ.
Sapon. Hispan. singulorum partes æquales.
Syr. Simpl. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ mediocri magnitudine.

Dose, 3 or 4 occasionally. Suited to the last mentioned cases. Altered from

REUSS. DISP.

Pills with Rhubarb and Aloes.

Give of the Compound Pills of Rhubarb, Ed. Ph. ℈j twice a day.

In the same manner may be given the Pills with Aloes and Myrrh, L. Ph.

Pills with Aloes and Gamboge.

R. Aloës socot. partes v.
Sagapeni partes iij.
Gambogiæ partes ij.
Ol. Stillat. Chamæmel. partem j.
Gum. Arab. partes ij.
Syrup. Spinæ Cervinæ q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ.

From 6 to 10 grs. of this mass operate gently without giving pain, in most cases.

G. FORDYCE.

The gum arabic here directed is necessary to give a due consistency to the mass.

Pills with Aloes and Extract of Gentian.

Give of the Compound Pills of Aloes, L. Ph. 15 or 20 grs. at bed time. In cases of habitual costiveness.

Pills with Aloes and Ipecacuanha.

R. Aloës socot. ℈ij.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iv.
Sapon. Hisp. ℈j.
Fiant Pil. singulæ pond. gr. iv.

Five to be taken for a dose. Designed for cases of suppressed hæmorrhoids.

HARTMAN.

Aloes is a cathartic which operates especially upon the rectum; and hence it will often succeed in bringing on the bleeding piles, the stopping of which is sometimes followed by dangerous consequences. But with this intention it must be given in large and repeated doses.

Quicksilver Pills.

Give of the Quicksilver Pill, L. Ph. ℈j. at bed time, assisting the operation of the pills the next morning with infusion of senna, or solution of vitriolated natron, vitriolated magnesia, or the like.

The Quicksilver Pills, Ph. Lond. are stronger

than those of the Ed. Pharmacopœia. Of the former 12 grs. contain 4 grs. of triturated quicksilver, whereas 15 grs. of the latter contain only $3\frac{3}{4}$ grs. of the same metallic ingredient.

Pills with Colocynth and Scammony.

R. Extr. Colocynth. compos. ℈j.
Opii purificat. gr. j.
Fiant Pil. iv.

To be taken at once, assisting their operation a few hours afterwards, with the Senna Draught, Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia, or Draught with Oil of Ricinus, as mentioned farther on, every hour, or every two hours, till the bowels are sufficiently purged. In cases of iliac passion, and in the colic of Poitou, or dry belly-ach. See

MEAD.

In the last mentioned disease, viz. the colic of Poitou, or as it is variously termed, the Devonshire colic, the Painter's colic, &c. Sir G. Baker observes, that we ought principally to rely on the operation of the more active cathartics, steadily insisted on until the bowels have been thoroughly cleared. But a physician, he adds, will not probably succeed so soon, or so certainly, in relieving his patient from pain, by any means, as by joining opium (which we see is done in this prescription of Dr. Mead's) with a purgative medicine. In cases, likewise (continues the same author) where such a disposition to vomiting prevails, that nothing is retained in the stomach, opium will be thus administered with a peculiar advantage. In

other respects, Sir George differs both in opinion and practice, from some other practitioners, and particularly from the late Dr. Warren, concerning the time and manner of exhibiting the anodyne; which the last mentioned physician prescribes at the very beginning, and before the contents of the bowels have been brought away by purging medicines; considering the disease to consist in a spasmodic constriction of the intestines, which the irritating effects of cathartics are at first apt to increase. Agreeably to these notions, he withholds the medicines of this class till the third or fourth day, till the pain and tension of the belly are removed; and then he only prescribes some of the milder laxatives, such as the Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia, as noticed farther on. A practice similar to this of Dr. Warren's, was adopted by the late Dr. Stoll, for the cure of the same affection. The Vienna physician employed the opium mostly in a fluid form (as in the mixture with opium, mentioned under the class of Narcotics) and so freely, that in the course of one night, a patient took 13 grs. of the poppy extract. He was frequently astonished to find, he says, that the belly, which could not before be opened by any means, after giving a large dose of opium, either became loose of itself, or yielded to the glysters which had been repeatedly thrown up, but to no purpose, before; or lastly, stools might then be procured by the use of a mild purge.

Instead of throwing opium into the stomach, either along with or before the cathartic, Dr Percival advises the injecting of it into the intestines, in these cases. For opium given glyster-wise, does not, he observes, check the peristaltic motion of the intestines, nor counteract the operation of any purgative, so powerfully, as when received into the stomach. And, in this way it is said to be most efficacious in alleviating the sickness, and in putting a stop to the violent retchings with which colics are often attended. He directs a glyster to be made of 3 or 4 ounces of a strong decoction of poppy heads, with 20, 30, or 40 drops of tincture of opium. If it be speedily discharged, the glyster is repeated till the pain is relieved, and the vomiting ceases. A brisk cathartic (in the form of pills made of calomel and jalap) is then given; and its operation is quickened by senna tea, by a solution of the neutral salts, or by castor oil. By this process, he has found that evacuations are procured with more ease, certainty, and expedition, than by any other which he has tried.

The activity of the above pills is considerably promoted by the addition of calomel, which will be found to be an useful adjunct in most cases.

In the same manner, in the same doses, and in the same cases, may be given the

Pills with Aloes and Colocynth, Ed. Ph.

Calomel Pills.

R. Calomel. (Submuriatis Hydr. Ph. Ed.) gr. xij. *
Pulv. Aromat. ℈ss.
Muc. G. Ar. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. iv.

For one dose. In the dry belly ach, so common in the West Indies.

CLARK.

In these cases Dr. Clark considers Calomel in large doses (gr. xij. or xv.) as the sheet anchor. Some practitioners join opium with the calomel. The dry belly ach is the same disease with the colica pictonum.

Pills with Jalap, Calomel, and Antimonial Powder.

R. Pulv. Jalapii gr. v.
—— Antimonialis gr. iij.
Calomel. (Submuriat. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.
Muc. G. Arab. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. iij.

To be taken every hour until they shall have produced copious evacuations by stool. In the remittent fevers of the West Indies.

LEMPRIERE.

The Pulvis Antimonialis, Ph. L. is called in the new Ed. Pharmacopœia, Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis.

Very large doses of calomel and jalap are prescribed by the West Indian and American practitioners, in the yellow fever. Dr. Rush seldom gives less than 10 grs. of the former, and 15 of the latter, for a single dose, in such cases.

* People living in the West Indies often require 3 times as much calomel for a dose as persons in Europe.

Pills with Gamboge and Calomel.

R. Gambogiæ gr. iv.
Calomel. (Submur. Hydr. Ph. Ed.) gr. iij.
Extr. Colocynth. comp. gr. xv.
Bals. Per. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. viij.

To serve for two doses. The 2d dose to be repeated ½ an hour after the first. In dropsical cases. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Formerly it was usual to join a variety of substances, but particularly alkaline and neutral salts with gamboge, under the notion that they acted as correctors of its supposed virulence; but this notion, and the practice founded upon it, are now laid aside. For the purpose, however, of promoting the cathartic and diuretic operation of this gum resin, it is useful to give occasional draughts of solution of vitriolated magnesia, vitriolated natron, or any other saline purgative, after it.

Mercury, independently of its effects on the lymphatic system, is otherwise peculiarly serviceable as a purgative in hydropic cases; most of the encysted instances of which, as Dr. James Lind has very judiciously remarked, proceed from collections of the tænia hydatigena, to which the quicksilver, some of which is absorbed in its passage through the bowels, proves a certain poison. The case related by him in the first part of the London Medical Journal for the year 1789, is a striking proof of the truth of this ob-

servation. In such cases, mercurial inunction upon the hydropic part is likewise of great service. See SIALAGOGUES.

Pills with Extract of Black Hellebore.

R. Extr. Hellebor. nigri.
Myrrhæ aa ʒss.
Extr. Gentianæ ϑss.
Fiant Pilulæ, singulæ ponder. gr. iij.

One or two pills to be taken twice a day, or oftener. Suited to cases of dropsy and amenorrhæa. Varied from the

PH. GENEV.

This formula is an imitation of Bacher's pills. In dropsical cases jalap may be joined with the hellebore extract in place of the myrrh, adding a few drops of some essential oil to prevent gripings. During the use of this medicine, dropsical patients should be directed to drink plentifully of lemonade, juniper-tea, &c. as by so doing a copious evacuation by urine as well as stool, will be produced.

Rhubarb Bolus.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒss.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken in a morning.

SR. THOS. HOSP.

Bolus with Rhubarb and Jalap.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒss.
—— Jalap. ϑss.

Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

SAUNDERS.

Bolus with Rhubarb and Calomel.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. gr. xxv.
Calomel. (Submur. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. v.
Syr. Simpl. vel Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.
To be given every morning in dysenteries. See

PRINGLE,

Who says that the proportion of Rhubarb may sometimes be increased to half a drachm. He observes that it is commonly under-dosed, and that he has never found it in this disorder to have so good an effect as when combined with calomel, which renders it more lenient in its operation. See also Cleghorn, Clark, and other writers on the diseases of warm climates, for corroborating testimonies respecting the advantages of calomel purges in dysentery.

Jalap Bolus.

R. Pulv. Jalapii ʒss.
—— Zingib. gr. vj.
Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.
To be taken in a morning.

SAUNDERS.

The operation of all compositions of this kind, should be promoted by the use of neutral salts.

It is not unusual to direct crystals of tartar to be joined with rhubarb and jalap boluses; but in these cases it is much better to give this, and all other salts, some time after the boluses, in a state of dilute solution.

Scammony Bolus.

R. Elect. Scammon. ʒss.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

Bolus with Bryony.

R. Pulv. Rad. Bryoniæ alb ℈ij.
Natr. vitriolat. (Sulphat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.) ℈j.
Mellis vel Syr. Simpl. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

This is a drastic purge, suited to dropsical and maniacal cases.
HARTMAN.

On account of its active virtues, this plant, though not inserted in the materia medica of our college, has a strong claim to the attention of practitioners; and it might perhaps, as well as a few other indigenous vegetables, under proper management, be made to supply the place of some of the more costly exotics.—Among our own countrymen, Sydenham employed it with advantage, removing a maniacal affection by a drachm of the root given in milk. Along with its purgative, it generally shews also a diuretic operation. (See Practical Synops. of the Mat. Med. p. 187.) To prevent griping, two or three drops of oil of

peppermint, or any other essential oil, may be added.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Rhubarb.

R. Pulpæ Tamarind. ℥jss.
Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒj.
Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the size of a walnut every 3d or 4th hour till it operates, with a draught of some weak cooling drink after each dose. In bilious and putrid fevers.

HARTMAN.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Tartarised Natron.

R. Pulp. Tamarind. ℥jss.
Mannæ opt.
Natr. tartarisat. aa ℥ss.
Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the same as above. Varied from

SAUNDERS.

The sal rupellensis or natron tartarisatum (says Dr. Cullen) is of a less disagreeable taste than almost any other neutral salt; and as it answers every purpose for which these can be required, he expects it will come to be very generally employed. It is a triple salt, and is the tartris potassæ et sodæ of the new Edinb. Pharm.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Senna.

R. Pulp. Tamarind. ℥iss.
Pulv. Fol. Sennæ ℥ss.

Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.
Dose, as above.

PH. SUEC.

Electuary with Manna and Crystals of Tartar.

R. Mannæ opt. ʒjss.
Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.
Dose, a tea spoonful every hour till it operates. Varied from

HERZ.

Electuary with Jalap & Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.

R. Succ. spissat. Bacc. Sambuci ʒj.
Crystal. Tartari (Supertart. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒiij.
Pulv. jalap. ʒij.
—— Zingib. ℈ij.
Oxymel. Colchici ʒjss.
Misceantur ut fiat Electuarium.
Dose, from a tea to a table spoonful. In dropsical cases Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

Sulphur Electuary.

R. Sulphur. sublimat. ʒss.
Elect. Sennæ ʒjss.
Syr. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.
Dose, a tea spoonful night and morning. In hæmorrhoidal affections. With the substitution of syrup of roses for syrup of marsh mallow, this is from

LEWIS'S DISP.

This composition may be further varied in

these cases, by directing only an ounce of the elect. sennæ, and adding ½ an ounce of crystals of tartar; and employing syrup of ginger in place of the above-mentioned syrups.

Sulphur, says Dr. Cullen, is laxative without heating the body, and for the most part without griping the bowels; and were it not for the fætor that sometimes attends its operation, and is ready to be diffused in the air around, it would be, he thinks, one of the most agreeable laxatives that could be employed. As it is not obviously soluble in the animal fluids, he supposes it passes through a long tract of the intestines, with little action upon them, and at length acts only upon the great guts: and in this way he explains both its moderate operation, and its particular and frequently observed effect in relieving hæmorrhoidal affections.

In the same manner may be given the

Electuary of Cassia,
and the
Electuary of Senna.

Senna Draught.

R. Infus. Sennæ tartarisat. ℥j.
Tinct. Sennæ ʒij. M.

MEAD.

In many cases the quantity of this infusion may be increased to ℥jss, and that of the tincture to ℥ss, for a dose.

In the same quantities may (with or without

an addition of the tinctures of rhubarb and senna) be given the

Infusion of Rhubarb,
and the
Infusion of Tamarind and Senna,
Both of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Draught with Infusion of Senna and Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Magnes. Vitriolat. (Sulphat. Magnes. Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Infus. Sennæ ʒj.
Solve.

To be taken every two hours till stools are procured. In colica pictonum.

WARREN.

In this affection of the bowels, the Doctor says, he has always found such a gentle medicine as this more efficacious than any drastic purge whatever. It is not specified in the original prescription, which of the cathartic salts is intended, viz. whether it be the bitter cathartic salt, i. e. the vitriolated magnesia, or the cathartic salt of Glauber, i. e. the vitriolated natron. The effects of both being the same, either of them may be used indifferently.

Where the stomach is not disposed to reject the medicine, an increased quantity of the senna infusion may be prescribed.

Draught with Infusion of Senna and Tincture of Jalap.

R. Infus. Sennæ ʒj.

Tinct. Jalap. ℥ss.
Acet. Scillæ.
Tinct. Cinnam. comp. aa ʒj. M.
Designed for dropsical cases. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

Instead of infusion of senna, an equal quantity of any of the distilled waters, with a couple of drachms of some of the cathartic salts dissolved in it, may sometimes be preferable.

Draught with Infusion of Tamarinds and Rhubarb.

R. Tamarindor. ℥ss.
Fol. Sennæ ʒij.
Rhabarbari ʒjss.
Coque s. q.
Aquæ. In Colatur. ℥iij.
Solve Mannæ ʒj.
To be taken early in a morning. In dysenteries.

With the omission of an ounce of syrup of roses (a cumbersome addition to a medicine otherwise sufficiently bulky) this is the favourite potio cathartica lenitiva of

SYDENHAM.

Draught with Castor Oil and Tincture of Senna.

R. Ol. Ricini ʒvj.
Tinct. Sennæ ʒij.
Agitentur simul in phiala donec probe misceantur.

To be given for a dose, and to be repeated at short intervals till it loosens the belly. In cases of habitual costiveness, spasmodic colic, and especially the dry belly ach, and in hemorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

As an oil, this medicine is nauseous to some persons; and when the dose is large, it occasions

sickness at the stomach for some time after it is taken. To obviate these inconveniences, without withdrawing any part of the purgative, Dr. Cullen here employs the tincture of senna, which, he says, both makes the oil less nauseous to the taste, and makes it sit easier on the stomach.

Draught with Castor Oil and Tincture of Opium.

R. Ol. Ricini ʒss.
Vitell. Ovi. q. s.
Aq. menth. pip. ʒj
Tinct. Opii gtt. vj.
Syr. Papav. alb. ʒij.
M. F. Haustus.

To be taken every three or four hours. In colic. See PERCIVAL.

For incorporating expressed oils with water or other liquids, vegetable mucilage, such as gum arabic, seems preferable to the yolk of egg.

It is not unusual to mix this oil with other liquids, by means of honey, which at the same time contributes to its laxative operation, and on this account is preferable to the common mucilages. But the simplest, and perhaps the best way of taking the oil of ricinus, is to pour it into a wine-glass half full of common water or peppermint water, and swallow it off as it floats upon the water.

Draught with Gamboge and Syrup of Buckthorn.

R. Gambogiæ gr. v.

Aq. Ammoniæ gtt. xx.
Tere simul et adde
Syr. Spinæ Cervinæ ʒij.
Aq. fœniculi ʒj. M.
Designed for cases of dropsy.

HARTMAN.

Draught with Wine of Aloes and Oxymel of Squill.

R. Vin. Aloës ʒjss.
Oxymel. Scill. ʒij.
Aq. fœniculi ʒss.
Suited to the same cases. See

FOX'S FORM.

Draught of the Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Give of the Compound Tinct. of Rhubarb an ounce and a half.

In the same quantity may be given the

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb, Ed. Ph.

Draught of Wine of Aloes.

Give of the Wine of Aloes an ounce.

In the same manner may be given the

Tincture of Aloes.

Instead of giving these tinctures by themselves, it is much better to prescribe them in smaller doses, mixed with a triple proportion of infusion of rhubarb, infusion of senna, infusion of tamarinds, &c. or with solutions of some of the neutral salts.

Potion of Phosphorated Natron.

Give for a dose ʒvj. of the phosphorated natron (phospl.ate of soda, Ed. Ph.) dissolved in a basin of gruel or broth.

This neutral salt, introduced as an article of the materia medica by Dr. George Pearson, is among the least unpalatable of all the saline purgatives. It has been objected, however, that even in larger doses, such as an ounce or ten drachms, it is not sufficiently operative in the generality of cases.

Solution of Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Magnes. Vitriolat. (Sulphat. Magn. Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Aquæ puræ ℔j.
Solve.

Dose, two large spoonfuls every half hour, or one spoonful at shorter intervals, as long as the patient's stomach will bear it, or till he has had two or three motions. In colicky affections.

PRINGLE.

This medicine was recommended to Sir J. Pringle by Dr. Heberden, who found that, although it has a disagreeable taste, the stomach will often retain it when more grateful liquors are rejected.

Solution of Vitriolated Natron with Tartarised Antimony.

R. Natr. Vitriolat. (Sulphat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Antim. tartar. (Tartrit. Ant. Ph. Ed.) gr. j.
Aq. puræ ℔j.
Solve.

Dose, two large spoonfuls every hour until it operates well downwards. See

WADE.

The proportion of the cathartic salt may sometimes be doubled. Vitriolated natron, or vitriolated magnesia, given in this manner, in conjunction with tartarised antimony, is a purgative particularly suited to the bilious fevers of hot climates. It is upon the early and continued use of evacuants of this kind, that the cure of such fevers principally depends. With the antimonial salt in a larger proportion, we have what is termed an emeto-cathartic; a medicine which operates both upwards and downwards.

Mixture with Syrup of Buckthorn and Oxymel of Squill.

R. Kali præparat. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒjss.
Succ. Limon. rec. ℥ijss.
Aq. Menth. pip.
Syr. Spinæ cervinæ aa ℥ij.
Oxymel. Scillæ ℥jss.

Three large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning; and to be repeated every 3d day in the same manner. In dropsies. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

This medicine is both cathartic and diuretic.

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

R. Herb. Gratiolæ ʒj.
Lactis fervent. ℔j.

Digere ad cineres calidos per horam. Colaturæ adde Mellis ℥ss.

Dose, two or three table spoonfuls every hour or every 2nd hour. In hydropic and worm cases.

HARTMAN.

For dropsical patients, the herb may be infused in the proportion of two drachms to half a pint; and with such intention, beer may be employed instead of milk. This is an active medicine, being liable to vomit as well as purge; for which reason it will be prudent to use it only in small doses. Bergius (whose practice in certain cases is to give ten grains of it in powder, with half as much gentian, every two hours till it operates) thinks that this plant is by no means undeserving of the attention of physicians. This plant, says Dr. Woodville, has commonly been used in hydropical diseases; and in moderate doses it is said not only to act as an hydragogue, but also to prove diuretic. Gesner and Bergius found a scruple of the powder a sufficient dose; but others have given it to half a drachm, two scruples, or a drachm.

Decoction of Tamarinds.

℞. Tamarindor. ℥ij.
Ser. Lactis dulc. ℔ij.
Solve coquendo et cola.

Dose, a tea cupful every hour or every 2nd hour in dysenteries.

STOLL,

Who used to add a few drops of Hoffman's anodyne liquor to this decoction. In many cases the proportion of tamarinds may be doubled.

Decoction of Tamarinds with Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Tamarindor. ʒij.
Magnes. Vitr. (Sulphat. Magn. Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Aq. puræ ʒxvij.
Solve coquendo et cola.

Dose, a tea cupful. In bilious fevers, &c. After the manner of

TISSOT.

At the option of the prescriber, other neutral salts may be substituted in place of the vitriolated magnesia; viz. crystals of tartar, vitriolated kali, tartarised natron, &c.

Decoction of Tamarinds with Tartarised Antimony.

R. Pulp. Tamarind. ʒij.
Mannæ opt. ʒj.
Crystall. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Coque in Aq. puræ ℔j. Dein cola, et adde
Antimon. Tartar. (Tartrit. Antim. Ph. Ed.) gr. ij.

Dose, 3 or 4 table spoonfuls every hour or every 2nd hour. In bilious fevers and dysenteries. Varied from

VOGEL.

Decoction of Dandelion.

R. Rad. Taraxaci ʒij.
Aq. puræ ℔jss.
Decoque ad ℔j. Colaturæ adde

Kali vitriolat. (Sulphat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒiij.
Syr. Ros. ʒj. M.

Dose, a tea cupful every 2nd hour till it operates. In cases of jaundice and obstructed liver. Altered from

QUARIN.

Decoction of Broom-tops.

℞. Summitat. Genist. ʒss.
Aq. puræ ℔j.
Decoque ad ℔ss.

Two table spoonfuls of the strained decoction to be given every hour till it operates by stool, or till the whole is taken.

CULLEN.

It seldom fails to operate both by stool and urine; and by repeating this exhibition every day, or every second day, some dropsies have been cured. See also Mead, Monit. et Præcept. Med. in Capite de Hydrope Ascit.

Decoction of Elder Bark.

R. Corticis interior. Sambuci manipul. ij.
Coquantur in Aquæ et Lactis simul mistor. ℔ij. ad ℔j.

One half of the decoction to be taken in the morning, and the other half in the evening, every day till the patient recovers. It operates both by stool and urine. Designed for dropsical patients.

SYDENHAM.

This prescription is open to some objection. Three handfuls, as Dr. Cullen has properly remarked, are a very uncertain measure; and the quantity here directed for a dose, will operate too powerfully for most constitutions.

Decoction with Black Hellebore.

R. Rad. Hellebor. nigri
Kali tart. (Tartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) aa ʒij.
Fol. Sennæ ʒss.
Decoque cum aq. puræ ℔j. ad colatur. ʒx. dein adde
Oxym. Scill. ʒvj.

Dose, two or three large spoonfuls every four or five hours. In maniacal cases. With an increased proportion of oxymel of squill, and with the omission of a little syrup of buckthorn, this is from

WINTRINGHAM.

It is a matter of great doubt whether black hellebore possesses any advantages over any of the other stronger cathartics in maniacal cases (See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. p. 200.) And with regard to the oxymel of squill, we may remark that tartarised antimony, in proper doses, is much better suited to the majority of such cases.

Clyster with Common Salt.

R. Natr. muriat. ʒij.
Solve in Aq. tepidæ ℔j.

This is a stimulating purgative clyster, said to be useful in apoplectic and lethargic cases. See

HARTMAN.

In the navy, the common purging clyster consists of a pint of sea-water.

Clyster with Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Magnes. Vitr. (Sulphat. magnes. Ph. Ed.) ℥jss.
Aq. tepidæ ℔j.
Solve.

DONALD MONRO.

Clyster with Extract of Colocynth.

R. Extr. Colocynthidis ʒj.
Aq. tepidæ ℔j.
Misce, fiat Enema.

Suited to apoplectic and lethargic cases.

HARTMAN.

Vinegar Clyster.

See REFRIGERANTS.

Turpentine Clyster, Lew. D.

Turpentine injected into the intestines, in the quantity of half an ounce, or six drachms, proves, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, one of the most certain laxatives that can be employed in colics, and other cases of obstinate costiveness.

Tobacco Clyster.

R. Nicotianæ ʒij.
Aq. ferventis ℔j.
Fiat Infusum et cola pro enemate.

In the iliac passion, and colica pictonum.

BLANE.

In these cases, as well as in cases of incarcerated

hernia *tobacco-smoke* introduced per anum, often produces a very speedy and powerful effect.

For milder forms of evacuating clysters, see EMOLLIENTS.

EVACUANTS. F. *DIURETICS.*

The operation of diuretics (i. e. of those medicines which increase the urinary excretion) is greatly promoted by plentiful dilution; which should by no means be withheld from dropsical patients, though for many years past, the contrary method has too much prevailed. The medical world is much indebted to Sir F. Milman, for the pains he has taken to shew the propriety of indulging such patients in the free use of liquids. In confirmation of the propriety of this method, the observation of the late Dr. Cullen may be added. He has remarked that he always thought it absurd in physicians to employ diuretics, while they enjoined an abstinence from drink, which is almost the only means of conveying these diuretics to the kidneys: whenever therefore he employed diuretics, he at the same time advised drinking freely; and he was persuaded that drinking largely often contributed to the cures he made.

Enumeration of the principal Diuretics.

Cantharis..... Meloë *vesicatorius.*
Spanish Fly.

Colchicum..... Colchicum *autumnale*.
Meadow saffron.

Digitalis..... Digitalis *purpurea*.
Foxglove.

Dulcamara..... Solanum *Dulcamara*.
Bitter Sweet. Woody Nightshade.

Gambogia ..... Stalagmitis *Gambogioides*?
Gamboge.

Genista..... Spartium *scoparium*.
Broom.

Juniperus..... Juniperus *communis*.
Juniper.

Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum*.
Tobacco.

Pix liquida..... è Pino *Sylvestri*.
Tar. From the Pinus *Sylvestris*.

Sarsaparilla..... Smilax *Sarsaparilla*.
Sarsaparilla.

Seneka..... Polygala *Senega*.
Rattlesnake root.

Scilla..... Scilla *maritima*.
Squill.

Terebinthina..... è Pino *Larice*.
Turpentine. From the Pinus *Larix*.

Ulmus..... Ulmus *campestris*.
The Elm.

Crystalli Tartari..... Supertratris Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Crystals of Tartar. (Cream of Tartar.) Supertartrite of Potass.

Kali præparatum..... Carbonas Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Prepared Kali. (Mild Vegetable Alkali.) Carbonate of Potass.

Kali acetatum..... Acetis Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Acetated Kali. (Diuretic Salt.) Acetite of Potass.

Kali citratum..... Citras Potassæ.
Citrated kali. Citrate of Potass.

Kali nitratum..... Nitras Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Nitrated kali. (Nitre.) Nitrate of Potass.
Kali vitriolatum..... Sulphas Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated kali. (Vitriolated tartar.) Sulphate of Potass.
Natron præparatum..... Carbonas Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Prepared natron. (Mild mineral alkali.) Carbonate of Soda.
Natron tartarisatum..... Tartris Potassæ et Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Tartarised natron. (Rochelle Salt.) Tartrite of Potass and Soda.

Spiritus Ætheris nitrosi.
Spirit of Nitrous Æther. (Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.)

Aqua communis.
Common Water.
Pleræque Aquæ minerales, nempe aquæ Fontium Salinorum.
Most Mineral Waters; viz. the Waters of Saline Springs.
Aquæ ferrum continentes.
Chalybeate Waters.
Aquæ gas acido carbonico fœtæ.
Waters abounding in carbonic acid gas.
Aquæ gas hydro-sulphureto fœtæ.
Waters impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen gas (Sulphureous mineral waters.)

Powder with Squill and Cinnamon.

℞. Scillæ exsiccat. gr. ij.
Pulv. Cinnamom. gr. xij.
M. F. Pulvis.
To be given twice a day. In dropsies.

MELLIN.

If the squill in this powder should occasion much sickness, the proportion of it may be re-

duced to a single grain, repeating the dose oftener, viz. thrice in 12 or 14 hours; for it is observed by Dr. Cullen, that when the squill operates strongly on the stomach and intestines, its diuretic effects are less ready to happen. By accompanying it with an opiate, he found that the emetic and purgative operation of it may be avoided, and that it may be thereby carried more entirely to the kidneys.

Powder with Squill and Juniper Berry.

R. Scillæ exsiccat. gr. ij.
Bacc. Junip. exsicc. gr. xviij.
Tere in Pulv.

To be taken three times a day. In the same cases. Varied from

THEDEN.

Powder with Squill and Vitriolated Kali.

R. Scillæ exsiccatæ.
Pulv. Zingib. aa gr. xij.
Kali Vitr. (Sulphat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Misceantur, ut fiat Pulvis.

Dose, from 10 to 20 grs. twice or thrice in a day. In the same cases.

DISP. FULD.

Powder with Squill and Nitrated Kali.

R. Scillæ exsiccat. gr. xij.
Pulv. Cinnamom. ʒij.
Kali Nitrat. (Nitrat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒjss.
M. F. Pulvis, in partes vj vel viij dividendus.

One to be given every 4th or 5th hour. In the same cases. Varied from.

REUSS. DISP.

Pills with Squill and Ammoniacum.

Give of the Squill Pills, Lond. and Ed. Ph. 15 or 20 grs. for a dose.

Natron Pills.

R. Natr. præparat. (Carbonat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.) aëre sicco (sine igne) in pulv. exsiccat. ʒj.
Saponis hispan. ʒiv.
Bals. Per. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xxx.
Three to be taken 3 times a day. In cases of calculus.

BEDDOES,

Who was led to contrive this formula in consequence of a person who was much afflicted with the gravel, complaining that he was unable to persevere in the use of the aqua mephitica alkalina, (the aqua supercarbonatis potassæ Ph. Ed. when prepared with the vegetable alkali, and the aqua supercarbonatis sodæ Ph. Ed. when prepared with the mineral alkali) on account of the great dizziness it always occasioned. Dr. Beddoes produces several cases, which show that these pills are extremely beneficial in calculous complaints, and that they may, without injury, be taken in very large quantities, and continued for a great length of time. Simplicity and cheapness are the great recommendations of this medicine. He cannot determine, for want of comparative observations, whether it is inferior in efficacy to

the more operose preparation, the aqua mephitica alkalina. He candidly adds, that there can be no reason to suppose it superior; and that he should not have offered it to public notice, if the aqua mephitica alkalina were as easy to procure.

In order to expedite the expulsion of the water of crystallization, the natron may be spread out before a fire, or the vessel containing it may be placed in boiling water, and the pounded crystals stirred till they have lost rather more than half their weight. The recent crystals contain indeed 64 parts of water in 100; but unless kept close, they lose part of this water, and it is prudent not to carry the calcination too far, if artificial heat be applied; nor should the heat exceed that of boiling water, lest any of the volatile acid (the carbonic acid gas) should be expelled. Of this powder, from one to two scruples taken every day, has generally afforded relief in less than three weeks; and in no case but one, out of more than twenty that have fallen under his own observation, have they failed to perform every thing that could be desired from medicine, except eradicating the tendency to form calculous concretions, to which no known remedy, he thinks, has the smallest pretensions.

Aromatics may be joined with the pills, at the pleasure of the prescriber; but the author himself remarks that he has never found any such addition necessary.

Turpentine Pills.

As under STIMULANTS.

Gamboge Powder.

As under CATHARTICS.

Bolus with Squill and Nitrated Kali.

R. Scillæ exsiccat. gr. ij.
Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ℈ss.
Nucis Moschat. gr. v.
Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken every morning. In dropsies. Varied from HOME.

In some cases this bolus may be repeated night and morning.

Bolus with Squill and Quicksilver.

R. Hydrargyr. purificat. gr. v.
Conservæ Scillæ ℈j.
Tere simul donec hydrargyri globuli visum effugerint, et fiat Bolus.

To be given at bed time. In the same cases as the last. Varied from

HUCK SAUNDERS.

If it should prove cathartic, a quarter of a grain of opium may be joined with it. It is no objection to the use of this or other combinations of squill with quicksilver, that by a repetition of the doses the mouth is liable to become affected; since Dr. Lind and other practitioners mention

that they have often cured very obstinate dropsies by exciting a gentle salivation.

Bolus with Squill and Opiate Confection.

R. Scillæ exsiccat. gr. ij.
Confect. Opiat. ℈j.
F. Bolus.

To be taken at bed time. In hydropic cases. After Fox's Form.

When squill is given in tolerably large doses, an opiate, says Cullen, may be conveniently employed for directing its operation more certainly to the kidneys. See remark under Draught with Vinegar of Squill.

Bolus with Cantharides.

R. Cantharid. gr. j.
Camphor. (Sp. Vin. s.) gr. v.
Conserv. Cynosb. ℈j.
F. Bolus.

To be taken thrice a day. In mucous obstructions of the urinary passages. Varied from Hartman.

Combined with nitre, or any other neutral salt, instead of camphor, the Spanish fly may be given as above in dropsies; though the observations of some late writers render it somewhat doubtful, whether the urinary secretion be increased by cantharides. On many occasions they seem to act chiefly as Antispasmodics, which see.

Larger doses, such as a couple of grains or

more of the Spanish fly have been ventured upon by some practitioners; but the safest way, and that which Werlhoff followed, is to begin with a single grain, increasing the dose afterwards, or shortening the intervals of repetition, according to circumstances. Without such precaution, the patient will be liable to be surprised by sudden accessions of distressing symptoms. For further remarks on Cantharides, see STIMULANTS.

Draught with Tincture of Spanish Fly and Spirit of Nitrous Æther.

R. Tinct. Cantharid.
Sp. Æther. nitros. aa gtt. xv.
Aq. puræ ʒx.
Syr. Tolutan. ʒij.

To be taken every 4th hour, desisting if symptoms of strangury should come on. For dropsies. Altered from HARTMAN.

In some cases ʒss of the acetated kali or some other neutral salt, will be an useful addition to this draught; and fennel water, or any other distilled aromatic water, may be employed in place of common water, with a diminished proportion of the syrup.

Draught with Oxymel of Squill.

R. Oxymel. Scillæ ʒjss.
Aq. Cinnamom. ʒj.
Sp. Lavend. comp.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. aa ʒj. M.

To be taken every night for a length of time in dropsical cases.

MEAD.

Draught with Vinegar of Squill and Citrated Kali.

R. Kali præparat. ʒss.
Succ. Limon. rec. ʒvj.
Misce, et adde
Aq. Cinnamon. ℥jss.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. ʒj.
Sp. Menth. pip. ℥ss.
Acet. Scillæ ʒjss.

To be taken twice a day. In the same cases.

MEAD.

In this formula the proportion of the kali præparat. for weakly patients, may be reduced to ℈j, of the lemon juice to ℥ss, of the spt. of peppermint to ʒij, and of the acet. scillæ to ʒj. Twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of opium (from which both this author and Willis derived extraordinary benefit in some hydropic instances) may be added to either of these draughts, according to circumstances.

In the two last draughts Tincture of Squills, (in the dose of 30 to 40 drops) may sometimes be employed in place of the oxymel and vinegar of squills.

Draught with Oxymel of Meadow Saffron and Acetated Kali.

R. Kali Acetat. (Acetitis Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Sp. Æther. nitros. gtt. xv.

Oxymel. Colchici ʒij.
Aq. puræ ʒj.
Sp. Juniperi comp. ʒss. M.
To be taken twice a day. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Storck has one very clumsy form, viz. that of a linctus, of prescribing his oxymel, combined however as in this draught, with the acetated kali and spirit of nitrous æther; two additions which seem to promote its operation, but which may not be always required, especially if the intention be to give it to any great quantity. In that case the oxymel may be taken in a cup of tea, or in a draught of some distilled water; beginning with a drachm or two twice a day, and gradually increasing the repetitions of the dose, till at length the patient is brought to take as much as an ounce, or even an ounce and a half, in the course of a day.

In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia sugar instead of honey is used with vinegar, thus forming a syrupus colchici, which may be prescribed in the same doses as the oxymel. It has been remarked, however, in the Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. p. 223, that Meadow Saffron, as a diuretic, is inferior to squill and foxglove.

Mixture with Infusion of Gentian and Prepared Kali.

R. Infus. Flor. Chamœm. ʒx.
Kali præpar. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Sp. Juniperi comp. ʒij. M.

To be taken at 3 doses, and repeated daily. In ascites. With the substitution of infusion of chamomile for infusion of wormwood, this prescription is taken from

PRINGLE.

Mixture with Ammoniacum and Vinegar of Squill.

R. Lac. Ammoniaci ʒvj.
Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Acet. Scillæ ʒvj.
Sp. Junip. comp. ʒjss. M.

Dose 2 or 3 large spoonfuls every 4th hour. Varied from

VOGLER.

Dr. Bang, in his Diarium, relates many instances of dropsies removed by the use of ammoniacum joined with squill, as in this mixture. He prescribes the oxymel instead of the vinegar of squill. Of the two, however, the last preparation seems to be best suited to such cases.

Solution of Supercarbonate of Potass.

Give of the Aqua Supercarbonatis Potassæ, Ph. Ed. 6 or 8 ounces morning and evening (in some cases 3 times a day.) In the stone and gravel. This is the Aqua Mephitica Alkalina of

FALCONER.

Smaller doses, such as a quarter of a pint only, may be given at first, increasing the quantity afterwards according as the stomach shall bear it. When taken as a preventive, once a day will be sufficient.

If it should prove cold or flatulent to the sto-

mach, a tea spoonful of rum, gin, or any other spirituous liquor, may be taken with each dose. Hot milk mixed with the solution, in the proportion of about one fourth, has been found to be a very grateful addition, especially in cold weather, tending much to reconcile the medicine to the stomach, without in the least degree impairing its virtues.

Sometimes it is necessary to use opiates with this medicine. Five, ten, twenty, or thirty drops of tincture of opium (or a proportionable quantity of camphorated tincture of opium) may be taken either just before or just after the alkaline solution is swallowed; but the quantity of the opiate must be gradually diminished, and at last totally laid aside, when the pain and other urgent symptoms have either ceased, or so far abated as not to cause any great uneasiness.

Where from want of a proper apparatus, or from other circumstances, the abovementioned Solution cannot be had, the Natron Pills, mentioned a few pages before, may be given in its stead. Those pills are a cheap, safe, and efficacious formula, particularly adapted to the poor, who, as Dr. Beddoes justly remarks, are by no means exempted from calculous disorders, but are in a great measure precluded from obtaining relief from the alkaline solution, on account of the expence and other difficulties in procuring it.

In the same manner, and in the same doses

may be given the *acidulous soda water* (as it is commonly termed) which is the

Aqua Supercarbonatis Sodæ, Ph. Ed.

Solution of Crystals of Tartar.

R. Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ℥ss.
Aquæ puræ ℥xij.
Solve.

To be given early in the morning. In dropsies.

HOME.

Dr. Home generally began with the abovementioned quantity of the crystals, and exhibited them in the morning, at different times; so that the last dose was taken an hour before breakfast. The medicine was afterwards gradually increased to six drachms, and in one case to two ounces, in a day. When an ounce a day is given, and excites purging, one half should be exhibited in the morning, and the other in the evening. Crystals of tartar, he observes, have generally been given by others in the solid form of an electuary; but in such a form, he adds, this salt cannot find fluid in the intestinal canal sufficient for its solution. On the other hand, the quantity of water which is given with it, by Dr. Home's method, increases the diuretic effect of the medicine, and plentiful dilution is now pretty generally allowed to be a proper practice in hydropic cases. The medicine must be continued until the disease is gone off, and for some days afterwards. Its effects are generally

visible in two or three weeks. If not then, few can be persuaded to try it longer. After the cure by this method, the bark, and other Tonics, are to be administered.

Strong testimonies in favour of this mode of administering crystals of tartar, or supertartrite of potass, in dropsical cases may be seen in the 1st and 2d Vols. of Dr. Ferriar's Medical Histories.

Juniper Infusion.

R. Bacc. Juniperi contus. ℥ij.
Sem. Anisi ʒij.
Aq. ferventis ℔j.
Macera per ij vel iij horas.
Dose, a tea cupful frequently. See

BANG.

To this infusion it may sometimes be proper to add a couple of ounces of the compound spirit of juniper, and sometimes a drachm or two of tincture of squill.

The essential oil of juniper resides, as Dr. Cullen has noticed, chiefly in the seeds of the berries; so that unless pains are taken, by a strong contusion, to break the seeds, the infusion is an agreeable, but weak impregnation, and consequently of little power as a medicine. Of the inspissated juice or rob, which is seldom to be met with in the shops now, Dr. Lewis remarks, that it is an elegant preparation: What Dr. Cullen, however, has observed concerning it, is very just, viz. that so much of its essential oil is dissipated by the

boiling and evaporation, that it is left in the end with hardly any activity. A syrup made from an infusion of the berries, in a close vessel, might not be an improper substitute to the rob.

Infusion of Juniper with Nitrated Kali.

R. Bacc. Juniperi contus. ʒij.
Aq. fervent. ℔j.
Digerantur vase clauso in loco calido: Colaturæ adde
Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Syr. Zingiberis ʒj. M.

Dose, 2 or 3 table spoonfuls every 3d hour. Varied from HARTMAN.

Larger doses of nitre (nitrate of potass, Ph. Ed.) have been given in dropsical cases, with good effect, by Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. See the 2d Vol. of his Medical Inquiries.

Tar Infusion.

Give of the Tar Water, Lew. D. a pint a day, on an empty stomach, at two or four times, viz. night and morning, and about two hours after dinner and breakfast. More may be taken by strong stomachs, such as a quart at least every twenty-four hours. In scorbutic affections. See

BERKELEY.

Dr. Cullen erroneously supposed that the medicinal operation of tar is wholly to be attributed to its acid; but besides its acid, water extracts from tar a considerable quantity of empyreumatic oil, which is rendered soluble in the water by the

acid. See Dr. Duncan's edition of the Edinb. New Dispensatory, p. 280.

Infusion of Foxglove.

R. Fol. exsiccat. Digitalis ʒj.
Aq. ferventis ℔ss.
Macera per iv horas. Colaturæ adde
Sp. Nucis Moschat. ʒj. M.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken twice a day. If the patient be stronger than usual, or the symptoms very urgent, this dose may be given once in eight hours; and on the contrary, in many instances, half an ounce (one table spoonful) at a time will be quite sufficient. Eight ounces of the infusion may generally be taken before the nausea commences. In dropsies and asthmas.

WITHERING.

This active medicine demands great judgment and circumspection in those who administer it. The doses, as this author observes, are not to be repeated too quickly; but sufficient time must be allowed for the effects of each to take place, as it is possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the signals for forbearance appear. The general direction which he gives is, to stop the exhibition of it as soon as it appears to act either on the kidneys, the stomach, the pulse, or the bowels. It seldom succeeds well if it purges. During the use of it, especially if it should operate strongly, it will be sometimes proper to interpose cordial and tonic medicines.

The dried leaves may be likewise given in substance, with the same intention, from one to three

grains, twice a day, either by themselves, or united with aromatics; or as Dr. Ferriar proposes, only ½ a grain at shorter intervals, such as every 4th or 5th hour. From some cases which have occurred to him, Dr. Withering is disposed to believe that the digitalis may be given in this manner (viz. in the small doses of two or three grains a day) so as gradually to remove a dropsy, without any other than mild diuretic effects, and without any interruption to its use until the cure be completed.

The sickening and purgative effects of this medicine are counteracted by small additions of opiates.

Saturated Tincture of Foxglove.

R. Pulv. Fol. Digitalis partem j.
Sp. Vin. rectificat. (Alcohol. Ph. Ed.)
Aquæ puræ aa partes ij.

Digerantur leni calore per 24 horas; dein coletur tinctura per chartam bibulam.

Dose, 30 drops in an ounce of mint water, for a draught, to be taken twice or thrice a day; till the anasarca of the limbs is reduced, or the difficulty of breathing in hydrothorax is removed, or till sickness is induced. And if these effects do not occur in 2 or 3 days, the dose must be gradually increased to 40 or 60 drops, or further.

DARWIN.

This author was for many years in the habit of prescribing a strong decoction of the *fresh* leaves of the digitalis, in the abovementioned cases; but after much experience he found such a decoction to be a preparation of very uncertain strength;

besides the objection that the fresh leaves could only be had during a few months of the year. He therefore very properly substituted the abovementioned tincture of the *dried* leaves, in lieu of the decoction of the fresh plant; following in this respect the example of Dr. Withering, whose practice was generally to give this herb in its exsiccated state, either in the form of infusion or substance.

In the various cases of dropsy abovementioned, other diuretics may often be advantageously combined with the digitalis; such as spiritus æther. nitros. crystals of tartar (supertartrite of potass) acetated kali (acetite of potass,) &c. And at all times a small addition of opium is useful. See Ferriar on the Medical Properties of the Digitalis purpurea. The use of this medicine in phthisis pulmonalis, hæmoptoe, and other disorders of the lungs, as well as in mania and cases of increased irritability, will be noticed in another place.

Decoction of Woody Nightshade.

R. Stipit. Dulcamaræ concis. et contus. ℥j.

Macera s. q. Aquæ fervent. per ½ hor. dein ebulliant per duodecimam horæ partem. Colaturæ ℔ij addantur

Sp. Cinnamom. ℥ij. M.

Dose, a tea cupful thrice a day. In dropsical cases. Altered from

QUARIN.

The reason assigned for directing the boiling

after the maceration for so short a time, is, to avoid the nauseous bitterness which the decoction is otherwise apt to acquire. The quantity of the plant directed in the original prescription, is two ounces; but we have thought proper to reduce the proportion to one ounce only, which comes nearer to the quantity ordered in a dissertation, published under the sanction of Linnæus; but which is still considerably more than what is ordered by Razoux. On the other hand, the decoction prepared by the daughter of a Flemish Surgeon, as stated in the Gazette de Santé, seems to have had as large a proportion of the stalks in it as this of Dr. Quarin's. These striking differences, however, in the doses of the medicine, are very well accounted for by Bergius's remark, that the dried stems are not narcotic, and that the fresh plant is by much the most powerful. The abovementioned Flemish lady, who had the reputation of possessing a specific for the dropsy, employed, as it is there mentioned, the dried stalks; and we may conclude that the Vienna physician, though he has not expressly said so, did not make use of the fresh twigs. Besides an ounce of syrup of hyssop, the original prescription contains moreover the same quantity of oxymel of squill; but we have ventured to throw out both, and to direct in their place two ounces of the spirit of cinnamon; for though the oxymel may at first be supposed likely to contribute to the diuretic operation of the me-

dicine, yet by causing that which is apt to be nauseating of itself, to sit less easy on the stomach, it seems to be, on further consideration, an improper addition. To obviate this inconvenience, some have mixed liquorice, others milk, with the decoction; but the aromatic spirit appears to us preferable to both.

Decoction of Seneka, Ed. Ph.

As under EXPECTORANTS.

Decoction of Elm Bark, L. Ph.

Give of this Decoction a quarter of a pint, 2 or 3 times a day, in chronic eruptions of the skin.

Decoction of Broom.

As under CATHARTICS.

Decoction of Elder Bark.

As under CATHARTICS.

To all these decoctions may be occasionally added small quantities of acetated kali, (acetite of potass, Ed. Ph.) crystals of tartar, (supertartrite of potass, Ed. Ph.) &c.

Tobacco Syrup.

R. Fol. Nicotianæ siccat. et concis. ℥ss.

Coquantur per horam in Aq. commun. ℥vj. Abjiciatur hic liquor, tum vero Foliis relictis addantur Aq. ferventis ℥xij. Coquantur in vase aperto per aliquod tempus, ad ¼tæ circiter partis consumptionem; cum liquore tum

expresso et colato incoquatur Sacchar. purificat. q. s. ut fiat Syrupus.

Dose, 1 or 2 drachms. Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

As a hydragogue, tobacco is inferior to squill and digitalis. See Practical Synopsis, Vol. I. p. 228.

Tincture of Squill, L. Ph.

Dose, 30, 40, or 50 drops added to an ounce or more of some of the distilled aromatic waters.

This tincture of squill may also be made to act upon the absorbents in dropsical cases, by being rubbed upon the abdomen or thighs, mixed with the patient's saliva, or with any other dilute animal fluid. See Duncan's Annals of Medicine, Vol. III. p. 190. The oxymel of squill may be applied in the same manner, either alone or with some gamboge previously dissolved in it.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther, Lond. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, from 30 to 60 drops in an ounce of some of the distilled aromatic waters.

Or, it may be given in conjunction with more active diuretics, as in some of the draughts and mixtures before noticed.

Turpentine Liniment.

R. Ol. Terebinthinæ ʒj.
— Olivæ ʒij. M.

To be rubbed over the abdomen 2 or 3 times a day. In ascites. BANG.

In some cases twice as much oil of turpentine may be mixed with the abovementioned quantity of olive oil. In other cases, it may suffice to anoint and rub the belly with the olive oil alone.

The writer of this note has seen very good effects produced in ovarium-dropsy, by rubbing the abdomen night and morning with an embrocation made by dissolving ʒij or ʒiij of gum ammoniacum in ℥j of vinegar of squill.

Mercurial Inunction.

In some cases of encysted dropsy, this application has been resorted to with manifest advantage.

EVACUANTS. G. *DIAPHORETICS.*

All those medicines which promote the sensible or insensible discharge by the skin, and which are termed Sudorifics and Diaphoretics, require to be assisted in their operation by the plentiful use of weak, tepid drinks, such as warm water, gruel, tea, or the like. In modern practice, frequent recourse is had to medicines which produce this effect, for the cure of various diseases. Thus they are employed in malignant fevers, in dysenteries, in rheumatisms, in gout, in dropsies, and in venereal affections. On the other hand, owing to the heating qualities of many of them, and on account of the warmth which is applied to the body during the use of all of them, they are (with the

exception of antimonials, acetated ammonia and nitre) found to be hurtful in the inflammatory stages of most fevers, but more particularly of eruptive fevers, such as the measles and small pox: And, in general, the use of them should be premised by some other evacuation, such as bleeding, vomiting, or purging.

Enumeration of the principal Diaphoretics.

Antimonii Præparata.
Preparations of Antimony.

Ammonia præparata..... Carbonas Ammon. Ph. Ed.
Prepared ammonia (Mild Vol. Alkali.) Carbonate of Ammonia.
Spiritus Ammoniæ..... Alkohol Ammoniatum, Ph. Ed.
Spirit of Ammonia (Vol. Spt. of Sal Ammon.) Ammoniated Alkohol.
Sal et Liquor Vol. C. C.
Salt and Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.
Aqua Ammoniæ acetatæ..... Aqua Acetitis Ammoniæ, Ph. Ed.
Water of Acetated ammonia. Water of Acetite of Ammonia.
(Mindererus's Spirit.)

Aconitum..... Aconitum *Napellus*.
Aconite. Monkshood.
Camphora..... Laurus *Camphora*.
Camphor.
Contrayerva..... Dorstenia *Contrajerva*.
Contrayerva.
Guaiacum..... Guaiacum *officinale*.
Guaiacum.
Ipecacuanha..... Callicocca Ipecacuanha (Broter.)
Ipecacuanha. Cephaëlis Ipecac. (Willden.)

Sambucus..... Sambucus *nigra*.
Elder.
Sassafras..... Laurus *Sassafras*.
Sassafras.
Seneka..... Polygala *Senega*.
Seneka. Rattlesnake root.
Serpentaria..... Aristolochia *Serpentaria*.
Virginian Snake root.

Kali nitratum..... Nitras potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Nitrated Kali (Nitre.) Nitrate of potass.
Kali sulphuratum..... Sulphuretum potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Sulphurated kali. Sulphuret of potass.
(Hepar sulphuris.)
Sp. Ætheris nitrosi.
Spt. of Nitros Æther (Dulcified Spt. of Nitre.)
Mel acetatum (Oxymel.)
Acetated honey. Oxymel.
Serum lactis vinosum.
Wine-Whey.
Serum lactis sinapinum.
Mustard-Whey.

Aquæ minerales gas hydrosulphureto fœtæ.
Mineral Waters impregnated with hydrosulphuretted gas.
(Sulphureous Mineral Waters.)
Balneum aquæ calidæ.
Hot Water Bath.
Balneum Vaporis.
Vapor Bath.
Balneum aëris calefacti (*Laconicum Celsi.*)
Dry Bagnio.

Thermæ, quales sunt Bathonicæ et Buxtonienses.
The natural hot baths, such as those of Bath and Buxton.

Frictio vel manu vel strigili facta.

Rubbing the body either with the hand or with a flesh brush.

Indusium laneum.

Flannel worn next the skin.

Powder with Inspissated Juice of Aconite.

R. Succ. Aconiti spissat. gr. j.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. ℈ss. M.

To be given twice or thrice in a day. In arthritic and rheumatic affections. Varied from

STOERCK.

Perhaps the dried leaves or tincture, mentioned farther on, are preferable to the inspissated juice, the strength of which varies according to the degree of heat to which it has been subjected, and other circumstances.

In some cases only half a grain of the inspissated juice (or of the dried leaves) may be enough to begin with; whilst in others a grain and a half may be ventured upon at first. Odhelius never prescribes less than two grains of the extract for a dose, which he repeats five or six times in the day; and Murray relates, that he knew a patient, who, from a misapprehension of the directions, took, without any bad consequence, eight powders at once, each of which contained a grain of the extract. Others have ventured upon much larger doses; but in the exhibition of a medicine of this nature, it is necessary to proceed with caution. We cannot account for the impunity with which

Dr. Stoll administered this remedy in such extraordinary quantities, but on the supposition that the virtues of his extract had been impaired by long keeping, or by some other cause. When given in moderate doses, the use of this medicine may be safely continued for several weeks, or even months.

Junker, Boehmer, Kampf, Herz, and other eminent physicians on the Continent, may be adduced as evidences in favour of its efficacy. During its use, it is proper to interpose a purge now and then.

By cultivation and luxuriant growth in a rich soil, the medicinal properties of this plant become impaired. Hence the wild is by far more operative than the garden aconite.

The diaphoretic operation of aconite, is considerably promoted by joining antimonials with it, as in the following

Powder with Aconite and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

R. Succ. Aconiti spissat. (vel Fol. Aconit. exsiccat.)
Sulph. Antimonii præcipitat. aa gr. j.
Magnesiæ alb. gr. x. M.

In the same cases. Varied from

VOGLER.

The sulphur antimon. præcipitatum, Ph. Lond. is the sulphuretum antimon. præcipitatum, Ph. Ed.

Powder with Guaiacum and Crystals of Tartar.

R. Gum. Guaiaci ʒss.
Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be taken at bed time, with a draught of warm wine whey or warm chamomile tea. In cases of acute rheumatism.

WEICKARD.

Powder with Guaiacum and Nitrated Kali.

R. Gum. Guaiaci ʒss.
Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ϑj. M.

To be taken at bed time, with some warm gruel. With a varied proportion of ingredients, this is from

DONALD MONRO.

Both the saline additions in these two last prescriptions, seem to favour the action of the gum resin, correcting in some measure its heating quality, and along with its sudorific, increasing likewise its laxative effect. Perhaps the nitre, which Dr. Broklesby gave by itself, with so much success, to procure sweats in acute rheumatisms, is, especially in the last cases, the best adjunct of the two. With regard to the guaiacum, Dr. Cullen holds it to be one of the most valuable of all the diaphoretics that may be employed to excite the general circulation, as it affords a matter which passes more entirely to the extreme vessels, and seems to stimulate the exhalants more in proportion than it does the heart and great arteries. It

is on this account, he adds, that it may be justly considered as more effectual than other sudorifics, in the cure of the lues venerea; and he thinks it is upon the same grounds, that it has been found so useful in all cases of rheumatism, and perhaps in those of gout. In this last disease, however, he cautions against the free use of gum guaiacum in any shape, but more particularly when dissolved in spirits.

Powder with Calcined Antimony and Chamomile.

R. Antimon. calcinat.
Kali præparat. aa ℈ss.
Flor. Chamœm. subtiliss. pulverisat. ℈j.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be taken every 6th hour, and to be continued for 2 or 3 days. In agues.

MORTON,

Who sometimes found it more efficacious in these cases, than the Peruvian Bark itself; and Sir G. Baker mentions, that it subdued an obstinate tertian in two instances of the intermittents of 1781 and 1782.

The antimonium calcinatum, Ph. Lond. is antimony (i. e. sulphuret of antimony) deflagrated in a white heat with nitre, and afterwards washed with water. It is the antimonium diaphoreticum of the old dispensatories.

Antimonial Powder, Lond. Ph.

Dose, 6 or 8 grs. every 5th or 6th hour. In inflammatory fevers, peripneumony, pleurisy, acute rheumatism, &c.

This powder consists of oxyd of antimony and phosphate of lime, and accordingly has been denominated in the Ed. new Pharmacopœia, Oxydum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis. In its composition and effects it coincides with Dr. James's celebrated Fever Powder.

Some prefer giving it in pills, in which form it often sits better on the stomach. This is an active remedy, and while it has often, under proper management, done much good, it has, at least as frequently, in consequence of an injudicious employment of it, done irreparable mischief. I have known several instances, says Dr. Donald Monro, where it has been given in putrid ulcerated sore throats, and in low fevers; and it has brought on such a purging, as to hurry the patients to their graves in a short time.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva, Lond. Ph.

Dose, a scruple or half a drachm every 3d or 4th hour. In fevers of the typhus-kind, especially when accompanied with diarrhœa.

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Opium.

Give of the Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, Lond. Ph. ℈j at bed-time every night or every other night. In chronic rheumatism.

And in various other disorders in which copious sweating is required, and in which there is nothing to forbid the external accumulation of heat by

additional bed clothes; a circumstance which, (together with plentiful dilution with weak warm liquors) contributes in a great degree to the successful operation of this medicine, commonly known by the name of Dover's Powder. It is the pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii, Ph. Ed.

Powder with Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony and Calomel.

R. Sulph. Antimon. præcipitat.
Calomel. (Submuriat. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) aa gr. j.
Gum. Guaiaci ℈ss.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be taken night and morning, with a double or even triple proportion of the ingredients, according to circumstances. In cutaneous diseases. Varied from

PLUMMER.

Or, the precipitated sulphur of antimony and calomel may be made into pills with extract of gentian or conserve of roses. Along with this medicine Dr. Plummer generally directed his patients to take the compound decoction of guaiacum, Ed. Ph. or, as it used to be called, the decoction of the woods.

Pills with Opium and Tartarised Antimony.

R. Opii purificat. gr. vj.
Antimon. tartarisat. gr. iij.
Cons. Ros. gr. xv.
Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. xij.

One to be taken every night at bed time, or in some cases twice a day. In fevers.

St. Thos. Hosp.

Pills with Sulphurated Kali.

R. Kali sulphurat. (Sulphuret. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) gr. xv.
Sapon. alb. ʒj.
Bals. Per. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xxx.

Dose, 3 pills every 4th hour, with a draught of infusion of juniper berries made warm. In chronic rheumatism, and in some cutaneous diseases.

In doses of 3 or 4 grs. the kali sulphuratum excites much nausea and often vomiting.

Bolus with Antimonial Powder and Camphor.

R. Pulv. Antimonialis.
Camphor. (Sp. Vin. sub.) aa gr. vj.
Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken night and morning, along with balm tea. In fevers.

Fox's Form.

The proportion of Camphor in this prescription may be doubled in many cases.

Bolus with Guaiacum and Tartarised Antimony.

R. Gum. Guaiaci ʒj.
Antimon. tartarisat. (Tartrit. Ant. Ph. Ed.)
Opii purificat. aa gr. j.
Syr. Croci q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be given twice a day, in rheumatic and dropsical cases. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

The proportion of guaiacum may be increased according to circumstances. In the original, the quantity of tartarised antimony and opium is too great for the generality of patients. On the other hand, the trifling addition of only four grains of camphor there directed can contribute little to the efficacy of the medicine, and are therefore here omitted.

Draught with Wine of Antimony and Tincture of Opium.

R. Aq. Menthæ sativ. ℥jss.
Sp. Cinnam. ʒjss.
Vin. Antimon. gtt. xxx.
Tinct. Opii gtt. xxv.
M. F. Haust.

To be taken at bed time. In the sciatica. With the substitution of mint water and spirit of cinnamon for the two alexiterial waters, which are expunged from our present pharmacopœias, and with the omission of a drachm of syrup, this prescription is taken from

FOTHERGILL.

Antimonial wine given, in this manner, in conjunction with opium, is a diaphoretic admirably suited to rheumatic cases; especially when further assisted, as Dr. F. has recommended, by small doses of calomel, given in pills along with these draughts.

Some prefer to the wine of antimony, a solution of a quarter of a grain of tartarised antimony (tartrite of antimony, Ed. Ph.) in the above-mentioned distilled water, adding the tincture of opium in the same proportion as here directed.

Draught with Wine of Antimony and Acetated Ammonia.

R. Mist. Camphoratæ ʒjss.
Aq. Ammon. acetatæ ʒss.
Vin. Antimon. gtt. xl.
Tinct. Opii gtt. xx. M.

To be taken at bed time, or oftener, but then with only half the quantity of tincture. In acute rheumatism.

BLANE.

Draught with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

R. Liquor. Vol. C. C. gtt. L.
Aquæ puræ ʒjss. M.

To be taken at bed time, or night and morning. In chronic rheumatism, after other evacuations.

PRINGLE.

The camphor mixture may sometimes be substituted in place of the simple water, in the above draught; to which 30 or 40 drops of Sp. of Nitrous Æther may often be added with advantage.

Mixture with Inspissated Juice of Elderberries and Nitrated Kali.

R. Succ. Bacc. Sambuci spissat. ʒjss.
Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Aq. ferventis ℔j. M.

Dose, 3 table spoonfuls every other hour. In fevers. Altered from

COLLIN.

The Mixtura Diaphoretica of the Fulda Dispensatory, consists of six drachms of the inspissated juice of elder-berries, dissolved in eight ounces of water, to which are afterwards added half an ounce of water of acetated ammonia, and one ounce of oxymel or acetated honey.

Bergius observes, that the elder-rob is a very serviceable domestic remedy in Sweden, which promotes sweat, at the same time that it has a refrigerant and somewhat laxative operation. If required in large doses, an electuary is the best form.

Mixture with Acetated Honey.

℞. Mellis opt.
Aceti distillat. aa ℥j.
Aq. ferventis ℥xiv. M.

A tea cupful to be taken warm, in bed. In febrile disorders.

BOERHAAVE.

A little mace is directed to be added in the original prescription; but this is an indefinite direction. Where an aromatic is required, half an ounce or 6 drachms of spirit of peppermint may be mixed with the above ingredients. This sort of composition, derived from the ancients, was a favourite remedy with physicians of the Boerhaavian school; but most practitioners in these days prefer the acid juice of lemons sweetened with sugar and diluted with water, well known under the name of Lemonade.

Guaiacum Mixture.

R. Gum. Guaiaci.
Sacch. purificat. aa ℥ss.
Gum. Arab. ʒij.
Simul benè tritis addantur
Aq. menth. sativ. ℥ix. M.

Dose, 2 large spoonfuls morning and evening, with a large draught of decoction of barley or gruel afterwards. In arthritic and rheumatic cases.

BERGER.

Dr. Bang has a watery solution (as it is termed) of this gum-resin, in the proportion of three drachms to six ounces of mint water, of which a large spoonful is ordered to be taken every three hours, in similar cases; and this method of giving it at frequent repetitions, seems better suited to some cases than Berger's plan of administering it twice, or at least than Dr. Cullen's, of administering it only once a day. He moreover leaves out the sugar, and perhaps not improperly; since, by means of the mucilage, the gum is sufficiently miscible without it, and any advantage which the sugar may give by making the medicine palatable, is counterbalanced by its tendency to increase its laxative operation: for, though it is desirable in the complaints in which this remedy is employed, that it should keep the belly moderately open; yet when it passes off too quickly by stool, it is slower and less constant in producing a cure: accordingly we learn from Dr. Bang's reports, that

while in several patients who were cured by its use, the alvine and other excretions were increased; others, on the contrary, to whom however it proved equally beneficial, did not experience any such effect. In other respects, Berger's method of exhibiting the medicine in a more diluted state, if it do not render it too purgative, is to be preferred; though a pint of gruel, the quantity he directs to be drunk after each dose, is more than the sick in general would chuse to take, and more indeed than some stomachs can be made to bear. Besides painful affections of the joints, similar affections of the head, stomach, and other parts, especially when they have appeared to be of a rheumatic or gouty nature, have been also removed by the use of this mixture. And it has, moreover, been lately given with success in dropsical cases, in which it has gradually carried off the water by sweat, urine, and stools.

Sir J. Pringle used to give in rheumatic cases a scruple of the gum guaiacum twice or thrice a day, diffused by means of yolk of egg in an ounce and a half of common water, and joined with 5 grs. of salt of hartshorn.

Camphor Mixture, L. Ph.

Dose, 3 or 4 table spoonfuls every 3d or 4th hour.

In fevers this mixture is commonly given in combination with antimonials, with water of acetated ammonia, with nitrated kali, &c.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, from 30 to 80 or 100 drops.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla and Guaiacum.

Give of the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, Lond. Ph. a quarter of a pint or more, 3 or 4 times a day. In venereal and rheumatic cases.

In the same cases and in the same doses may be given the

Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, Ed. Ph.

Decoction of Seneka

As under EXPECTORANTS.

Decoction of Woody Nightshade.

As under DIURETICS.

Decoction of Virginian Snakeroot.

As under STIMULANTS.

Tincture of Guaiacum, Ed. Ph.

This is a solution of the guaiacum in spirit of wine or alkohol. Dose, 2 or 3 drachms in chronic rheumatism and gout.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.

Give of the Tincture of Guaiacum, L. Ph. 1 or 2 drachms for a dose, in the same cases.

This (the Tincture of Guaiacum, Ph. Lond.) is a solution of guaiacum in the compound spirit

of ammonia. There is a similar preparation in the Ed. Ph. under the more apposite title of Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.

These tinctures are commonly given mixed up with mucilage and a proper quantity of common water, or mint-water, in the form of draughts or mixtures.

The London College would have done well in admitting, as the Edinburgh College has done, two tinctures or solutions of this gum-resin, viz. a solution in spirit of wine (alkohol,) and a solution in spirit of ammonia (ammoniated alkohol.) Concerning the last of these preparations, it is remarked by Cullen, that the quantity of guaiacum contained in the largest dose of it that can be given is very trifling, and that it is unsuited to many cases, on account of the heating effects of the ammonia or volatile alkali, in which it is dissolved. With regard to the employment of the tincture of guaicum, whether made in this way, or with vinous spirit, he thinks it has often done much mischief in the gout; for though he does not deny that it has prevented the returns of the fit, yet he asserts that it has brought on other diseases, which have carried off the patients.

Tincture of Aconite.

R. Fol. Aconiti siccat. ℥j.
Sp. Vin. rectificat. (alkohol.) ℥vj.
Digere per dies septem, et per chartam cola.

Dose, at first 5 or 10 drops, to be gradually increased to 40. In the same cases as the Powder with Extract of Aconite.

KÆMPF.

Wine-Whey.

Dose, half a pint taken warm at bed time.

Mustard-Whey.

As under STIMULANTS.

EVACUANTS. H. *EMMENAGOGUES.*

The medicines for promoting the menstrual evacuation mentioned under this sub-division, are especially adapted to those cases which are accompanied with a want of vigour in the circulation, or in which there is that combination of symptoms termed chlorosis: And to those cases, likewise, in which the menstrual suppression, or obstruction seems to arise from a spasmodic constriction of the uterine vessels. But where there is much appearance of inflammation or plethora, they will generally be found improper.

Enumeration of the principal Emmenagogues.

Aloë..... Aloë *perfoliata.*
Aloes.
Galbanum..... Bubon *Galbanum.*
Galbanum.
Helleborus niger..... Helleborus *niger.*
Black Hellebore.
Myrrha.
Myrrh.

Rubia..... Rubia *tinctorum*.
Madder.
Sabina..... Juniperus *Sabina*.
Savine.

Ferrum et ejus præparata.
Iron and its preparations.
Hydrargyrus.
Quicksilver.

Semicupium..... Pediluvium calidum.
Aquæ Bathonicæ.
Bath Waters.
Electrisatio.
Electrization.
Emetica. Emetics.
Tonica. Tonics.
Antispasmodica. Antispasmodics.

Powder of Madder.

Give of pulverised madder-root, half a drachm, 3 or 4 times a day.

HOME.

After 2 days, 2 scruples may be given; and if this dose should not prove effectual in 2 or 3 days, it may be increased to as much as a drachm, 4 times a day.

Out of 19 cases, this author cured 14 by the use of this root. According to his account, it does not shew much sensible operation, neither quickening the pulse, nor disordering the stomach and bowels. It succeeded so well with him, that he asserts it to be the strongest and safest em-

menagogue with which we are acquainted. But M. Herz, of Berlin, did not derive like advantages from it, in the experiments which he made with this plant; and Dr. Cullen says, that in all the trials that he made with it, it failed; and that he knew of other practitioners who, after several ineffectual trials with it, entirely deserted its use. The effect which it has of making animals that are fed with it, waste and pine away, has induced some writers to caution against its free employment.

Some practitioners join with it an equal proportion of vitriolated kali, (sulphate of potass, Ed. Ph.) which seems to be an useful adjunct. For other observations respecting the emmenagogue powers of this root, the reader is referred to the Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. p. 296.

Powder with Savine and Vitriolated Kali.

R. Fol. Sabinæ exsiccat.
Pulv. Zingib. aa ℈ss.
Kali vitriolat. (Sulphat. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be taken twice a day. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Larger doses of savine, such as half a drachm or more, have been given in this intention; but it is a violent remedy, and, unless employed in moderate quantities, is capable of producing very dis-

tressing smyptoms. On this account, though it is allowed to shew a powerful determination to the uterus, physicians are backward in recommending its use.

Powder with Savine and Myrrh.

Give of the Compound Powder of Myrrh, L. Ph. half a drachm twice a day.

Powder with Aloes and Iron, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen grains.

Pills with Black Hellebore, Savine and Iron.

℞. Pulv. Rad. Hellebor. nigri ℈ij.
G. Myrrhæ.
Extr. Sabinæ.
Ferr. Ammoniacal. aa gr. xv.
Syr. Croci q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ, ponder. 3 granorum.

Varied from

HARTMAN.

This acrid medicine requires some mild, mucilaginous drink, such as the decoction of barley, to be taken with it. It should not be had recourse to, till the milder emmenagogues have been tried in vain.—The ferrum ammoniacale, Ph. L. is a triple salt, compounded of muriatic acid, ammonia and oxyd of iron; accordingly in the Ed. New Pharmacopœia it is denominated murias ammoniæ et ferri.

Pills with Aloes and Myrrh, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, fifteen grains night and morning.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Ph.

Dose, the same.

These two compositions mixed together in equal proportions, or in the proportion of two parts of the first to one part of the second, form a medicine of great efficacy against uterine obstructions.

The compound asafœtida pills of the Edinburgh New Pharmacopœia, are a simpler, and perhaps a better preparation than the compound galbanum pills of our Pharmacopœia.

Quicksilver Pills, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, 8, 10 or 12 grs. night and morning, (attention being given to the difference in strength between the 2 formulæ.)

From several trials, Dr. Cullen was convinced, that the continued use of mercury has proved a cure of suppressions of the menses; but he thinks it is not so proper a remedy in cases of retention. It was long since recommended in such cases by Pitcairn.—Some prescribe, with the same intention, calomel in place of the triturated quicksilver.

Pills with Aloes and Vitriolated Iron, (Sulphate of Iron, Ed. Ph.)

R. Pulv. Aloës cum Ferro, Ph. L. gr. xliv.
Muc. G. Arab. q. s.
Ut fiant Pil. xij.

Dose, 3 pills night and morning.

Electuary with Extract of Chamomile and Rust of Iron.

R. Extr. Chamœmeli ʒij.
Cons. Cort. Aurant. hispalens. ʒj.
Rubig. Ferri (Carbonat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium,

Dose, the size of a nutmeg morning and evening. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

Tincture of Black Hellebore, L. Ph.

Give a tea spoonful in a draught of warm water, twice a day.

MEAD.

This remedy, which hardly ever disappointed Dr. Mead's expectations, has not succeeded so well in the hands of other practitioners. Dr. Cullen assures his readers, that in many trials he never found the emmenagogue virtues of this medicine, and that he never met with any practitioners of his country, though often trying it, who had better success in this respect. In like manner the late Dr. Heberden's testimony is not in its favour.

Compound Tincture of Savine, L. Ph.

Dose, one drachm twice a day.

Tincture of Aloes, L. and Ed. Ph.

Compound Tincture of Aloes, L. Ph.

Dose of either, 2 drachms or a tea spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Æthereal Tincture of Aloes, Ed. Ph.

Dose, the same as the last.

Tincture of Ammoniacal Iron, L. Ph.

Dose, forty or fifty drops twice a day.

CLASS II.

EMOLLIENTS. A. *DILUENTS.*

Under this class is comprehended not only pure water, but water impregnated with the mucilaginous parts of vegetables, and with the gelatinous parts of animal substances. These liquids are generally given in a tepid state, and are administered largely in fevers and bilious complaints; in diarrhœa and dysentery; in calculous affections, in strangury, &c.

Enumeration of the principal Diluents.

Aqua communis.
Common Water.
Infusum Panis tosti.
Toast and Water.
Infusum Melissæ.
Balm Tea.
Infusum Theæ.
Common Tea.
Decoctum Avenæ.
Gruel.
Decoctum Hordei.
Barley Water.
Jusculum carnis bubulæ dilutum.
Beef Tea.
Jusculum Pullinum dilutum.
Chicken Water.
Serum Lactis.
Whey.

EMOLLIENTS. B. *DEMULCENTS.*

Ichthyocolla..... Acipenser *Huso.*
Isinglas.

Sperma Ceti (Sevum Ceti,)..... Physeter *Macrocephalus.*
Spermaceti. (Suety matter of the physeter whale.)

Arabicum Gummi..... Mimosa *nilotica.*
Gum Arabic.

Althæa..... Althæa *officinalis.*
Marshmallow.

Amygdalæ dulces..... Amydalus *communis.*
Sweet Almonds.

Amylum..... Triticum *hybernum.*
Starch.

Avenæ semen decorticatum ejusque farina..... Avena *sativa.*
Groats and Oatmeal.

Glycyrrhiza..... Glycyrrhiza *glabra.*
Liquorice.

Hordei semen decorticatum..... Hordeum *distichon.*
Pearl Barley.

Lichen Islandicus..... Lichen *islandicus.*
Iceland liver-wort.

Lini semen..... Linum *usitatissimum.*
Linseed.

Malva..... Malva *sylvestris.*
Mallow.

Maranta..... Maranta *arundinacea.*
Indian Arrow Root.

Olivæ oleum..... Olea *europæa.*
Olive Oil.

Orchidis radix..... Orchis *mascula.* Orchis *morio,* &c.
Salep.

Sagu..... Metroxylon Sago. Rottböll. See Annals of
Sago. Botany, No. II. Vol. I.

Tragacantha..... Astragalus *Tragacantha.*
Gum Tragacanth.
Tussilago..... Tussilago *Farfara.*
Coltsfoot.

Cera.
Wax.

Starch-Troches, Lond. Ph.

Gum-Troches, Ed. Ph.

One of these troches to be dissolved in the mouth at pleasure. In coughs, diarrhœas, &c.

Liquorice-Troches, Lond. Ph.

Liquorice-Troches with Opium, Ed. Ph.

To be used in the same manner, in coughs accompanied with a tickling sensation in the fauces.

Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, L. Ph.

Dose, one or two tea spoonfuls in balm tea, every now and then. In hectic cases, tickling coughs, strangury, dysentery, and gonorrhæa. See

LEWIS.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, L. and Ed. Ph.

Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, L. and Ed. Ph.

Mucilage of Quince Seed, L. Ph.

All these mucilages may be given in doses of an ounce, or an ounce and a half.

Mixture with Almond Oil.

℞. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥j.
G. Arab. ℥ss.
Aq. puræ ℥viij.
Misceantur terendo, dein addatur
Syr. Althææ ℥j.
Dose, one table spoonful 3 or 4 times a day.
Ph. Boruss. C.

Sperma-Ceti Mixture.

℞. Spermatis Ceti.
G. Arab. aa ʒj.
Syr. Papav. alb. ℥j.
Exacte et diu subactis sensim adde
Decoct. Hordei ℥viij.
Dose, two large spoonfuls every hour, or every 2nd hour.
Hartman.

Instead of preparing this mixture with decoction of pearl barley, which is not always at hand, it will be better to use common water, in that case doubling or trebling the quantity of gum arabic. In all cases fresh almond oil is preferable to the suety substance called sperma ceti. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. II. p. 6.

Wax Emulsion.

℞. Ceræ albæ (vel flavæ,) ʒiij.
Sapon. alb. hispan. ʒj.
Aq. puræ ℥j.
Liquefiant lento igne in vase ferreo, agitando spatula; dein effunde in mortarium et adde paulatim
Aquæ puræ ℔ij.

Syr. Althææ.
Sp. Cinnamom. aà ʒj.
Terendo optimè ut fiat Emulsio.
Dose, a tea cupful frequently. In dysenteries. Varied from
DONALD MONRO.

This, as Sir J. Pringle has remarked, makes a smooth mixture of no disagreeable taste, of which the patient should take as much at proper intervals, as to consume a pint in a day. It was frequently used with much success in the military hospitals in America, both by Dr. Huck Saunders and by Mr. W. Russell. In the Emulsio Cerata of the Fulda dispensatory, there are six drachms of wax to a quart of the decoction of marsh-mallow roots.

Almond Milk, L. Ph.

Give a tea cupful, or a quarter of a pint, occasionally. In hectic cases, and against heat of urine and stranguries.

In the same manner, and in the same cases may be given the

Almond Emulsion, Ed. Ph.
and the
Arabic Emulsion, Ed. Ph.

Infusion of Orchis-root or Salep.

R. Rad. Orchidis (Salep) ʒjss.
Aquæ ferventis ʒxv.
Macera leni calore ut fiat liquor gelatinosus, cui adjice
Syr. Papav. alb. ʒjss.

Dose, a tea cupful frequently. In diarrhœas, dysenteries, &c.

BANG.

A perfect gelly is made by adding ½ a pint of hot water to one drachm of the pulverised root, then boiling it gently for a few minutes, and afterwards passing it through a linen or woollen strainer. A dessert spoonful of this jelly may be taken frequently.—ARROWROOT-GELLY, which coincides in its properties with the Salep, is made by adding 2 or 3 tea spoonfuls of the arrowroot-powder to ½ a pint of hot water, without boiling or straining.

Decoction of Barley, L. and Ed. Ph.

To be drunk at pleasure, in fevers.

However trivial, says Lewis, medicines of this class may appear to be, they are of greater importance, in the cure of acute diseases, than many more laborious preparations.

Compound Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.

To be taken by cupfuls, in coughs and disorders of the lungs.

Decoction of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

Dose, a tea cupful, or more, occasionally. In acute diseases attended with a looseness, and where acrimonious humours abound in the primæ viæ.

LEWIS.

Decoction with Coltsfoot and Liquorice.

R. Flor. Tussilagin. exsiccat. ℥jss.
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. contus. ℥ss.
Aq. puræ ℔jss.
Decoque ad ℔j. et colaturæ adde Tinct. Opii gutt. xx.

Dose, a tea cupful now and then. In tickling coughs. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Decoction of Iceland Liverwort.

R. Lichen. island. ℥j.
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. contus. ʒiij.
Aq. puræ ℥xviii.
Coque per ½ hor. dein cola ℥xiv.

Dose, a tea cupful now and then. In phthisis pulmonalis.

QUARIN.

The dietetic and medicinal use of this species of lichen amongst the Icelanders, was first mentioned by some Danish writers as far back as the 17th century. They spoke of its efficacy in spitting of blood, consumption of the lungs, and scurvy: but their commendations of it were not attended to; and it was not till many years afterwards, that any further notice was taken of it. In the year 1737, however, Linnæus confirmed, by some new observations in the Lapland Flora, the accounts which had been before given of its antiphthisical virtues. Yet, notwithstanding this respectable authority, owing, as Professor Murray has remarked, to some strange forgetfulness, or indolence, that had taken

hold of their minds, or perhaps from a vain apprehension of a strong cathartic operation, of which it had been unjustly accused, practitioners still continued to disregard this remedy for a disease, in the treatment of which no probable means of relief ought to be left untried. At length, however, after an interval of more than thirty years, the public attention was again roused to this subject by Scopoli's observations upon it in 1769; since which time it has been much employed, and with great success, in Germany and other parts of the Continent, as appears from the writings of Ebeling, Stoll, Cramer, Herz, Paulizky, Quarin, Richter, and others. And within the last 3 or 4 years it has been in considerable request in this country; its introduction into which may in a great measure be ascribed to the observations inserted in the former editions of this work. Since which two pamphlets have been published upon it in London, the one by Dr. Regnault, and the other by Mr. Reece, whose pharmaceutical observations we shall presently notice.

The sensible qualities of this lichen are those of a bitter and a mucilage. To the last it owes its alimentary, to the first, its tonic power; and to the presence of both, all its peculiar medical virtues. It has this great advantage, as Professor Murray has observed, over other mucilaginous vegetable substances, that it does not, like them,

bind the body; but, on the contrary, keeps it loose and open, without, however, at the same time proving too cathartic.

Spitting of blood, when it does not proceed from an inflammatory diathesis, consumptions, chronic catarrhs; in short, all disorders of the lungs, from pituitous defluctions and weakness, are the cases in which this medicine has been found especially useful. The effects ascribed to it in these instances, are, that it mitigates the cough, facilitates the breathing, abates the fever, promotes the expectoration, increases the appetite (by invigorating the organs of digestion along with the rest of the body) restrains the sweats and colliquative diarrhœa, and nourishes and strengthens the whole system. Even when these disorders have proceeded to such a pitch as not to admit of a cure, still it is said to render the sufferings of the patient more tolerable, and to prolong the number of his days.

Nor is it only in the above-mentioned cases, that the Iceland Liverwort has been employed with advantage. It has also proved serviceable in diarrhœas of long standing, in some kinds of dysentery, in scurvy, &c. And, in convalescencies from fevers, where the body has been weakened and emaciated by want of food, by evacuations, and by the exhausting power of the disease, especially if the lungs have suffered, this plant is recom-

mended as an excellent tonic and restorative medicine.

On the Continent it is generally prescribed in the form of a decoction, of which there are two kinds, viz. one, that is prepared with milk, and another with water. Of the first, Hartman has an example with 2 drachms of the herb to a pint of milk, which is ordered to be drunk off in a morning. Bergius directs it to be boiled up in the same medium to the thickness of a pottage, which he gave to the amount of a quart a day, to consumptive patients; many of whom, he says, were not only recovered, but were even made fat by it. But milk, though it covers in some measure the bitterness of the medicine, and is generally supposed to be suited to phthisical persons, does nevertheless disagree, in such cases, with many stomachs, and renders the medicine too glutinous and heavy for almost all. For these reasons, the watery decoction seems to be the best preparation of the two, and as such we have given it the preference.

This decoction should be given freely, so that an ounce or more of the lichen be consumed in a day.

Other preparations, however, are preferred by some late writers on this vegetable. Thus, Dr. Regnault, in his late pamphlet, directs a jelly made by boiling for one hour 6 oz. of the lichen

in 3 quarts of water, (the plant being previously steeped in hot water to extract its bitterness) the decoction is then to be strained through a fine hair sieve, and afterwards evaporated till it is reduced to a pint; to which are to be added 6 oz. of white sugar: after which the liquor is to be boiled till it becomes of the consistence of a syrup; which when cold will be a perfect jelly. Of this jelly 6 spoonfuls may be taken in a day. It has been objected to this preparation that it only retains the mucilaginous, without any of the bitter qualities of the herb; which last, (the bitterness) though it may be unpalatable, is thought by many practitioners to contribute to its medicinal virtues.

Hence the preference which has been given to Mr. Reece's preparation, which he terms the farina of the lichen, in which the bitter and the mucilage are combined. This lichen-farina may be boiled in chocolate or cocoa, and taken every morning for breakfast, in the quantity of 3 drachms: or, to a dessert spoonful of it may be added as much cold water as will make it into a soft paste, on which $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of boiling water or warm milk is to be gradually poured, stirring the mixture briskly all the while: after it has boiled for about 10 minutes, it will become a smooth, thin jelly, which may be flavoured by sugar, cinnamon, and other spices.

It may be proper to subjoin, that Dr. Stoll has forbidden it to be prescribed where the lungs are

actively inflamed. M. Herz, of Berlin, has given similar cautions with regard to its exhibition in pulmonary affections; and has, moreover, observed that it is not proper in dysenteric cases, as long as the tongue and fauces remain foul, the stomach and intestines not sufficiently cleansed, with symptoms of inflammation, and fixed pain in any part of the abdomen.

Clyster of Decoction of Linseed and Poppy.

R. Sem. Lini ʒij.
Cap. Papav. num. j.
Coque per ¼ hor. in s. q. aquæ. Colaturæ ℔ss adde
Vitell. Ovi num. j.
M. pro Enemate.

In tenesmus and abrasions of the intestines.

HARTMAN.

The proportion of linseed may be doubled in many cases.

Milk-Clyster with Opium.

R. Lactis tepefact. ʒx.
Opii purificat. gr. ij.
Muc. G. Arab. ʒj.

Divide into two portions, to be thrown up at intervals. In the same cases.

HARTMAN.

Broth-Clyster with Opium.

R. Juscul. Carnis vervecin. ʒv.
Opii purificat. gr. iij. M.

This is both a demulcent and a nutrient injection. There is a formula similar to this in the pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital.

Starch-Clyster, Lew. D.

CLASS III.

ABSORBENTS.

MEDICINES which are given to counteract acidity in the stomach and intestinal canal, are termed Absorbents. In most instances their use should be premised by emetics or cathartics. See Practical Synopsis, Vol. II. p. 23.

Enumeration of the principal Absorbents.

Ammonia præparata..... Carbonas Ammoniæ, Ph. Ed.
Prepared Ammonia (Vol. Alkali.) Carbonate of Ammonia.

Aqua et Spir. Ammoniæ..... Aqua Carbonatis Ammoniæ et Alkohol Ammoniatum, Ph. Ed.
Water and Spirit of Ammonia (Vol. Spirits.) Water of Carbonate of Ammonia and Ammoniated Alkohol.

Sal et Liquor Vol. C. C.
Salt and Vol. Liquor of Hartshorn. (Spirit of Hartshorn.)

Cancrorum chelæ præparatæ..... Cancer *Pagurus*.
Prepared Crabs'-claws.

Ostrearum testæ præparatæ..... Ostrea *edulis*.
Prepared Oyster shells.

Spongia usta..... Spongia *officinalis*.
Burnt Sponge.

Kali præparatum..... Carbonas potassæ puriss. Ph. Ed.
Prepared kali. (Salt of Tartar.) Purified Carbonate of Potass.

Aqua kali..... Aqua carbonatis potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Water of kali. Water of Carbonate of Potass.
Aqua kali puri..... Aqua potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Water of pure kali. (Caustic ley.) Water of Potass.
Aqua mephitica alkalina..... Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Mephitic alkaline water. Water of supercarbonate of potass.

Natron præparatum..... Carbonas Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Prepared natron. (Mild mineral Alkali.) Carbonate of Soda.
Aqua Sodæ..... Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Soda-Water. Water of supercarbonate of soda.
Creta præparata..... Carbonas calcis præp. Ph. Ed.
Prepared Chalk. Prepared carbonate of lime.
Aqua calcis.
Lime Water.
Magnesia alba..... Carbonas Magnesiæ, Ph. Ed.
White magnesia. (Mild magnesia.) Carbonate of magnesia.
Magnesia usta..... Magnesia.
Calcined magnesia. Magnesia (i. e. Pure magnesia.)

Aqua Bristolica.
Bristol Water.

Powder with Crabs Claws and Rhubarb.

R. Chel. Cancr. ℈j.
Pulv. Rhabarb. gr. xv.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be given in acidities of the primæ viæ. After NICOLAI.

Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, L. Ph.

Dose, a scruple, or half a drachm. In diarrhœas.

Compound Powder of Chalk, L. Ph.

Dose, the same.

Powder with Magnesia and Fennel Seeds.

R. Magnesiæ alb. (Carbonat. Magnes. Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Cort. aurant. condit. et siccat.
Sem. Fœniculi.
Sacch purificat. aa ʒj.
Terantur in Pulverem.

Dose, as much as will lie on the point of a knife, 4 or 5 times a day. Designed for those who give suck to children that are troubled with gripes.

ROSENSTEIN,

Who says that the mother or nurse may persevere in the use of this powder as long as the child continues to be griped. He knew a person who was obliged to go on taking it night and morning, for eight months successively. Whenever she left it off for a couple of days, the child was again seized with gripes.

Powder with Liquorice and Prepared Natron.

R. Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrhiz. ϑj.
Magnes. alb. (Carbonat. magnes. Ph. Ed.) ϑss.
Natr. præparat. (Carbonat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.)
Pulv. Zingiber. aa gr. v. M.

Against the heartburn. Varied from

NICOLAI.

Where the bowels are in a lax state ϑss or 15 grains of the creta præparata may be prescribed in place of the magnesia.

Chalk Troches, L. Ph. (Troches of Carbonate of Lime, Ed. Ph.)

Dissolve one in the mouth occasionally. In the same cases as the last powder.

Magnesia Troches, L. Ph.

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases; but often with more advantage than the Chalk Troches, by virtue of their laxative operation.

Chalk Mixture, L. Ph.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken at a time, repeating the dose according to its effects.

Lime Water, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, a quarter of a pint three or four times a day, in diarrhœas, diabetes, leucorrhæa, and calculous affections. In these last disorders, however, it is not much to be depended upon.

It is worthy of notice, that the admixture of a little lime water with milk, makes this article of diet sit easy upon stomachs that cannot otherwise bear it. The proportion should be two or three spoonfuls of the lime water to about ten ounces of milk.

Mephitic Alkaline Water (Water of Supercarbonate of Potass, Ed. Ph.)

As under DIURETICS.

Soda Water, (Water of Supercarbonate of Soda, Ed. Ph.)

As under DIURETICS.

Alkaline Drops.

R. Kali præparat. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Aquæ distillat. ʒij.
Solve.

Dose, from 20 to 100 drops (according to the age of the child) in a glass of water, every morning, for four days: After which the medicine is to be again repeated for four more days; and so on till relief is obtained. For rickety children.

ROSENSTEIN.

Instead of giving these drops only once a day, it is better to administer half the quantity twice a day, in a little fennel water or decoction of liquorice root. These drops have also been administered with success, when joined with opium, in the convulsions of children; in which cases however, the aqua kali puri (aqua potassæ, Ph. Ed.) given in doses of 2 or 3 drops, is said to be still more efficacious.

Water and Spirit of Ammonia, Lond. Ph.

Water of Carbonate of Ammonia, Ed. Ph.

Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

These may be given in doses of 15 to 60 or 80 drops, in water or any other convenient vehicle.

CLASS IV.

REFRIGERANTS.

UNDER this class are comprehended those remedies which are employed to diminish the heat of the body whenever it exceeds the natural standard; as happens in fevers and inflammatory disorders.

Enumeration of the principal Refrigerants.

Aqua frigida.
Cold Water.

Aër frigidus.
Cold Air.

Acetum distillatum..... Acidum acetosum distillatum, Ph. Ed.
Distilled Vinegar. Distilled acetous acid.

Kali acetatum..... Acetis potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Acetated kali (Diuretic Salt.) Acetite of potass.

Kali citratum.
Citrated Kali.

Kali nitratum..... Nitras potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Nitrated kali (nitre.) Nitrate of potass.

Crystalli tartari..... Supertartris Potassæ, Ph. Ed.
Crystals of tartar (Cream of Tartar.) Supertartrite of potass.

Sp. Ætheris nitrosi, Ph. L. et Ed.
Spt. of Nitrous Æther, L. and Ed. Ph.

Aqua lithargyri acetati composita.
Compound Water of acetated litharge.
(Goulard Water.)

Cerussa acetata..... Acetis plumbi, Ph. Ed.
Acetated Cerusse (Sugar of lead.) Acetite of lead.
Zincum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Zinci, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Zinc (white Vitriol.) Sulphate of Zinc.

Venæsectio.
Bleeding.
Plurima Cathartica.
Most Cathartics.

Cold Water.

This, though the simplest, is by no means the least efficacious of all the remedies belonging to this class, whether it be used internally or externally. See Currie's Reports on the Effects of Water; also Practical Synopsis, Vol. II. p. 40.

Draught with Citrated Kali.

R. Kali præparat. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ℈j.
Succ. Limon. rec. ℥ss.
Aq. puræ ℥j.
Sacch purificat. ℈j.
M. F. Haustus.
Varied from

MEAD,

Who directs ℥ss of the alkaline salt, and ℥vj of the lemon juice; which quantities are too great for the generality of patients.

This succeeds still better if given in the act of effervescence, (as directed by Riverius) which is done by dissolving about a scruple of the prepared kali in 8 or 10 drachms of common water, or any simple distilled water, and mixing with it,

at the moment of taking the medicine, a table spoonful of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar: Or the effervescence may be made to take place directly in the stomach, by first taking the alkali dissolved in water, and afterwards swallowing down upon it a proper quantity of lemon juice duly sweetened with sugar.

Mixture with Nitrated Kali.

R. Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒjss.
Mel. Acetat. (Oxymel.) ʒj.
Aq. puræ ʒvij. M.

Dose, 3 table spoonfuls every 3d or 4th hour. With a reduced proportion of nitre, this is from the

PH. BORUSS. C.

Nitre, as we have noticed already under the order of Diaphoretics, has been given by some practitioners, and particularly by Dr. Broklesby, in much larger doses. Sydenham has a draught with a drachm of sal prunel; but Dr. Cullen has very properly remarked, that in such quantities this neutral salt very often proves uneasy and painful to the stomach, and therefore that it is better to give it in more divided doses. Agreeably to this observation, one drachm of nitre will in many cases be a sufficient proportion to 8 ounces of water; and instead of the oxymel, some of the more pleasant syrups may be added.

Vitriolic Acid Mixture.

As under ANTISEPTICS.

Apple Decoction.

R. Pomor. in taleol. sect. No. iij.
Decoct. Hord. ℔iijss.
Coque per ¼ hor. dein cola ℔iij.
A tea cupful to be taken frequently. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Gargle with Nitrated Kali.

R. Kali nitrat. (Nitrat. potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Aquæ puræ ʒvij.
Syr. Acidi Acetos. Ph. Ed. ʒj.
M. F. Gargarisma.

DISP. FULD.

Gargle with Vitriolic Acid.

As under ANTISEPTICS.

Vinegar Clyster.

R. Acet. dist. (Acid. acetos. dist. Ph. Ed.) ʒiv.
Aq. puræ ʒvj vel ʒviij.
M. F. Enema.
Varied from

HERZ.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinci vitriolat. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) gr. xv.
Aq. puræ ℔ss.
Solve pro Collyrio.

DONALD MONRO.

Plenck's aqua ophthalmica vitriolata consists of one drachm of vitriolated zinc dissolved in twelve

ounces of rose water. Such a strong solution is too rough for most patients.

Alum Cataplasm, L. Ph.

To be spread on lint, and applied to the eye, in inflammations of that part.

Embrocation with Vinegar and Muriated Ammonia.

R. Acet. dist. (Acid. acetos. dist. Ph. Ed.) ℥ss.
Ammon. muriat. (Muriat. Ammon. Ph. Ed.) ℈ij.
Aq. puræ ℥vss.
M. et solve.

To be frequently applied to the bruised part.

PH. BORUSS. C.

Schmucker's celebrated refrigerant, or so called antiphlogistic epithem, consists of the same ingredients, with addition of some nitrated kali.

Compound Water of Acetated Litharge.

Cloths wetted with this liquor to be applied to the inflamed part or parts, and renewed as they become dry.

Much caution is requisite in applying this and other preparations of lead to large surfaces of the body, (see Aikin, Percival, and Sir G. Baker.) According to some late observations, cold water alone, or vinegar diluted with water, produces all the good without any of the bad effects of the above Compound Water of Acetated Litharge, commonly called Goulard Water. This preparation should have been termed Aqua lithargyri acetati *tenuior*, to distinguish it from the stronger

preparation termed Aqua lithargyri acetati; but which might have been called Aqua lithargyri acetati *fortior*.

Ointment of Acetated Cerusse, L. Ph.

Ointment of Acetite of Lead, Ed. Ph.

The precautions mentioned respecting the use of the embrocation of acetated litharge, are equally applicable to this preparation; there is, however, this farther remark to be made respecting the ointment, viz. that it is often very incautiously applied to the sore nipples of women who give suck; in consequence of which, infants at the breast have taken in some of it, and been destroyed. Sir G. Baker relates, that twelve infants died at Dartmouth in convulsions, occasioned by an ointment of this kind, applied to the nipples of their nurses. The ointment was sold by a woman, famous for her skill in treating this complaint. It is added, that more children would probably have shared the same fate, had not the cause been accidentally discovered. A person employed in drawing the breast of a woman, whose nipple had been thus anointed, being affected with great sickness and pain in the stomach, the ointment was examined and ascertained.

CLASS V.

ANTISEPTICS.

ANTISEPTICS are those medicines which are employed, both internally and externally, to counteract the tendency to a general or partial putrefaction of the body. They are peculiarly suited to cases of typhoid fever, malignant sore throat, gangrene of the extremities, &c.

Enumeration of the principal Antiseptics.

Aqua frigida.
Cold water.

Acetum..... Acidum acetosum, Ph. Ed.
Vinegar. Acetous acid.

Acidum muriaticum..... Acidum muriaticum, Ph. Ed.
Muriatic acid (Spt. of Salt.) Muriatic acid.

Acidum vitriolicum..... Acidum sulphuricum, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolic Acid. Sulphuric acid.

Acidum nitricum.
Nitric Acid.

Abrotonum..... Artemisia *Abrotanum*.
Southernwood.

Absinthium maritimum..... Artemisia *maritima*.
Sea Wormwood.

Absinthium vulgare..... Artemisia *Absinthium*.
Common Wormwood.

Camphora..... Laurus *Camphora*.
Camphor.

Chamœmelum..... Anthemis *nobilis.*
Chamomile.
Cicuta..... Conium *maculatum.*
Hemlock.
Cinchona..... Cinchona *officinalis.*
Peruvian bark.
Contrayerva..... Dorstenia *Contrajerva.*
Contrayerva.
Limon..... Citrus *medica.*
The lemon.
Lujula..... Oxalis *Acetosella.*
Wood sorrel.
Myrrha.
Myrrh.
Opium.. ... Papav. *somniferi* succus spissatus.
Opium. The inspissated juice of the Papaver somniferum.
Ribes nigrum..... Ribes *nigrum.*
The Black Currant.

Alumen..... Sulphas aluminæ, Ph. Ed.
Alum (argilla vitriolata.) Sulphate of alumina.
Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ.
Supersulphate of alumina and potass.
Borax.
Borax (natron boracicatum.) Boras sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Borate of soda.
Sub-boras sodæ.
Sub-borate of soda.

Aqua gas acido carbonico fœta.
Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas.
Liquores fermentati, sc. cerevisia, vinum, &c.
Fermented liquors, viz. Beer, Ale, Porter, Wine, &c.
Alkohol.
Alkohol (Spt. of Wine.)

Suffimenta Acida.
Acid Fumigations.
Refrigerantia.
Refrigerants.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Camphor.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ʒss.
Camphor. (Sp. Vin. subact.) gr. v.
M. F. Fulvis.
To be taken every 3d or 4th hour.

HARTMAN.

The proportion of camphor, which in the original prescription is only three grains, may be doubled, or even tripled, in some cases. The bark, thus associated, acts as M. Lassonne has observed, with more energy and force, whether it be for the purpose of curing fever or gangrene; and this observation Dr. Cullen believes to be well founded.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Conserve of Wormwood.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt.
Cons. Absinth. maritim. aa ʒss.
—— Ari ʒiij.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the size of a walnut, or nutmeg, every four hours, with a draught of Pyrmont water after it. In scorbutic blotches and ulcerations, with a tendency to gangrene. Altered from HARTMAN.

Mixture with Vitriolic Acid (Sulphuric Acid.)

R. Aquæ commun. distillat. ʒx.

Acid. Vitriolici (Acid. Sulphurici, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Syr. Caryophylli rubr. ʒij. M.
Dose, 4 spoonfuls frequently. Varied from the
DISP. FULD.

Where the bowels are in a lax state, 20 or 30 drops of tincture of opium may be added.—The *Nitric Acid* according to some late accounts, has in like manner been given with good effect in cases of malignant fevers.

Mixture with Camphor and Lemon Juice.

R. Camphoræ (Sp. Vin. subact.) ℈ij.
Sacch. purificat. ʒss.
Simul tritis addantur
Succ. Limon. rec. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. sativ. ʒvj. M.
Dose, 3 spoonfuls every 3d hour. In typhus-fever and gangrene. After the manner of
COLLIN.

In many cases a few drops of tincture of opium will be a proper addition to this mixture. Both Lewis and Cullen have noticed the advantages of combining, in this manner, camphor with the acid juice of lemons. This juice has been given largely with the best effect in cases of scurvy.

Aqua Gas Acido Carbonico fœta.
Water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas.

A quarter of a pint to be taken at pleasure.

This is preferable to common water, in most cases of malignant fevers. It allays thirst, resists

putrescency, and refreshes and invigorates the whole system. Respecting the mode of preparing it, see Dr. Duncan's Ed. New Dispensatory, p. 374.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, 2 ounces every 3d or 4th hour.

It is commonly given either in the form of draughts or mixtures, joined with a due proportion of the tincture of Peruvian bark, or of some other bitter aromatic tincture; and frequently with the further addition of a few drops of the vitriolic acid (sulphuric acid.)

Decoction with Peruvian Bark and Snakeroot.

R. Cinchon. in pulv. trit. ʒiij.
Coque ex Aq. pur. ℥xvj. ad ℥viij adjectis sub finem coctionis
Rad. Serpentar. Virgin. ʒij.
Stent per horam, et colaturæ admisce
Sp. Cinnam. ℥jss.
Acet. dist. ℥ss.

Of this 4 spoonfuls may be given every 6 hours; if the patient is heated by it, only 3; but if he is lower than usual, four spoonfuls may be given once in four hours; diminishing the quantity, or giving it at larger intervals, according to circumstances. In the jail and other malignant fevers. With the substitution of spirit of cinnamon and vinegar for the aqua alexiteria spirituosa cum aceto, which is banished from the New Pharmacopœias, and with the omission of ʒss of sugar, this prescription is from

PRINGLE.

In the first edition of this author's work, three

drachms of the serpentaria were marked down; but he afterwards found that two were sufficient, and that even this quantity was sometimes to be lessened on account of its heating effects.

Concerning the internal use of bark in these cases, there is an observation of Dr. Cullen's which deserves to be mentioned, viz. that there are two cases of such epidemic fevers, in which it is either useless or hurtful. The first is, when, after much head-ach, a delirium arises, which is somewhat of the phrenitic kind, increased by taking wine, and is attended with a redness and inflammatory state of the eyes. In all such cases (in which he supposes there is some inflammation of the brain) he found the bark manifestly hurtful. The other case is, when in the advanced state of these fevers, with much delirium, there is much subsultus tendinum, with frequent convulsive twitchings of the limbs. Here he found opium to be the proper remedy; and that it was commonly necessary to give it in considerable quantity. For further observations on Peruvian Bark, see Tonics.

Red Port Wine.

It may be given to the quantity of half a pint (or even more) a day, if it does not increase the delirium. In the advanced stages of the last mentioned fevers.

PRINGLE.

In such cases, wine, judiciously administered, is

one of the most powerful medicines in nature; as we shall have an opportunity of remarking more particularly under the class of STIMULANTS.

Gargle with Muriatic Acid.

R. Mucilag. Sem. Cydonii ℔ss.
Syr. Mori ʒj.
Acid. Muriatici gtt. xxx.
M. F. Gargarisma.

CONNEL.

Gargle with Vitriolic Acid.

R. Decoct. Hord. ℔ss.
Mel. Rosæ ʒjss.
Acid. Vitriolici dilut. (Acid. Sulphurici dilut. Ph. Ed.) q. s.
Ad gratum acorem.

GUY'S HOSP.

Gargle with Contrayerva and Tincture of Myrrh.

R. Decoct. Hordei ʒxij.
Inter coquendum adde
Rad. Contrayerv. contus. ʒss.
Liquori colato admisce
Acet. distillat. ʒij.
Tinct. Myrrh. ʒj.
Mellis opt. ʒvj.
F. Gargarisma.

In the malignant or gangrenous sore throat. With the substitution of the decoct. hordei for the decoct. hord. compos. this is from

FOTHERGILL.

As the parts about the gullet (says this author) are frequently so much affected as to render it

painful, or impracticable, for the sick themselves to make use of a gargle so freely as they ought; it should be ordered, that a few spoonfuls of this liquor made somewhat warm, should be very often injected into the fauces with a small syringe; and especially before the patient swallows any thing, in order to wash off as much as possible the putrid sordes adhering to the ulcers, and prevent it from passing into the stomach and bowels. In young subjects this method is the more necessary, as they do not always know how to manage a gargle to any purpose, did the soreness of the parts permit them to do it. The same experienced physician further remarks, that, as so much depends, in the cure of the putrid sore throat, upon the frequent use of gargles, or rather injections, a strict attention to this affair can scarcely be too strongly enjoined to those who have the care of the sick committed to them; since an assiduous repetition of these lotions not only promotes a discharge from the glands of the throat, which is probably of great use, but retards the progress of the ulcers, by washing off the putrefactive corroding virus, preventing thereby a large train of very dangerous symptoms.—

In the same cases

Fomenting the Throat by means of an inverted funnel, with the Steams issuing from a boiling*

* Or by Mudge's inhaler.

Mixture of Vinegar, Myrrh, and Honey, is recommended by

WALL,

Who says that this application can scarcely be used too frequently, care being only taken that the steam be of a due degree of heat. He thinks it much more efficacious than any gargarism or injection. Besides this, it is also less offensive to the taste, on which account young persons are not so averse to its use; nay, oftentimes grow fond of it, when they have experienced its good effects on their throats. The steam is also very easily and effectually applied to the affected parts; whereas it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, for the sick to use a gargle. In such cases, it is true, the gargle may, as Dr. Fothergill directs, be injected by means of a syringe; but Dr. Wall considers the vapour as the most efficacious application. These steams are deemed to be further useful by medicating the air which the patient inspires.

Fomentation with Wormwood and Chamomile.

Apply to the affected parts the Decoction for a Fomentation, L. Ph.

Fomentation with Peruvian Bark and Muriated Natron.

R. Cort. Cinchonæ ℥j.
Natr. muriat. (Muriat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.) ℥ss.
Vini rubri ℔ij.
Coque per mediam horam. Pro fomento.

HARTMAN.

Fomentation with Camphor and Ammonia.

R. Aquæ Calcis ℔j.
Sp. Camphorat. (Tinct. Camph. Ph. Ed.) ʒiij.
Aq. Ammon. (Aq. Carbon. Am. Ph. Ed.) ʒss, M.

To be frequently applied, made warm, to the part affected.

HEISTER.

Hemlock Fomentation.

As under NARCOTICS.

Clyster with Peruvian Bark.

R. Pulv. Cinchon. subt. ʒj.
Lactis tepid. q. s.
Ut fiat Enema.

To be injected morning and evening, or oftener. For children in the malignant smallpox, after previously unloading the great guts by a laxative injection.

ALEX. MONRO, SEN.

As few children can be prevailed upon to take the bark by the mouth in any form, there is, as this author has observed, often a necessity of using it in this way. If the clysters are retained too short a time, he recommends some syrup of poppies to be added: but for this purpose, a few drops of tincture of opium are a better addition; and this mode of exhibiting the medicine is still farther improved, by employing, as Dr. Lind recommends, the extract instead of the powder, as we shall have occasion to notice under the class of Tonics, where further remarks on the use of

these injections, will be introduced. In some cases, the quantity of powder ordered in this prescription, may be doubled. The proportion of milk is not expressed; but it should not exceed three or four ounces, otherwise, it will be likely to be returned too soon.

Perfusio Corporis Aquâ frigidâ.
Ablution of the Body with Cold Water.

See REFRIGERANTS.

Acid-Fumigation of the Apartments of the Sick; viz. either with the *Nitric Acid Vapour*, after Dr. Carmichael Smyth's method; or with the *Muriatic Acid Vapour and Oxymuriatic Acid Vapour*, after the manner of Guyton Morveau. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. II. pp. 64 and 68. Also Dr. Duncan's Ed. New Disp. pp. 364-367.

CLASS VI.

ASTRINGENTS.

Some eminent physicians, and particularly Dr. Heberden, have doubted whether the internal employment of astringents be of any service in stopping hæmorrhages, except those of the primæ viæ: but from the well known power which many of the medicines of this class possess, in preventing the recurrence of a paroxysm of intermittent fever, very soon after they have been taken into the stomach, and before it can be supposed they have entered the circulation, Dr. Cullen is induced to abide by the old and common opinion of their use, seeing it not difficult to conceive, that their action may be communicated, by means of the nervous system, from the stomach to the remotest parts of the body. Many instances of internal bleedings, that have ceased on the exhibition of Astringents, incline us to look upon this explanation of their action as just.

In general, the remedies of this class are employed with most success for restraining immoderate discharges from the natural outlets, and especially those of the alimentary canal; but it is proper to notice, that there are some evacuations of that kind, such as dysentery, in the early stages

of which they are manifestly hurtful. They should, moreover, be administered with caution in all evacuations that appear to be critical. It is to be further remarked, that the long continued use of these medicines is apt to bring on obstructions, which should be guarded against, by the occasional interposition of proper evacuants.

Enumeration of the principal Astringents.

Bistorta..... Polygonum *Bistorta.*
Bistort.

Campechianum lignum..... Hæmatoxylum *Campechianum.*
Logwood.

Catechu..... Mimosa *Catechu.*
Catechu. (Terra japonica.)

Cinchona..... Cinchona *officinalis.*
Peruvian bark.

Granatum..... Punica *Granatum.*
Pomegranate. (Balaustines.)

Kino.
Kino. (Red astringent gum of Gambia.)

Quercus, et Gallæ..... Quercus *Robur.* Quercus *Cerris.*
The Oak, and Gall nuts.

Rosa rubra..... Rosa *Gallica.*
The Red Rose.

Salix..... Salix *alba.*
——*fragilis*, &c.
The Willow.—Several species.

Salvia..... Salvia *officinalis.*
Sage.

Sanguis Draconis..... Pterocarpus *Draco?*
Dragon's blood. Calamus *Draco?*
Dracæna Draco?

Tormentilla..... Tormentilla *erecta.*
Tormentil.

Alum (argilla vitriolata.) Sulphas Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.)
Alum. Sulphate of Alumina.
Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ.
Supersulphate of alumina and potass.

Cerussa acetata..... Acetis Plumbi, Ph. Ed.
Acetated Cerusse. (Sugar of Lead.) Acetite of Lead.

Zincum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Zinci, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Zinc. (White Vitriol.) Sulphate of Zinc.

Quædam Absorbentia, et imprimis Creta, et Bolus gallicus.
Certain Absorbents, and especially Chalk, and French bole. (Bolar Earth.)

Opium, et ejus præparata.
Opiates.

Tonica.
Tonics.

Powder with Oak Bark and Chamomile.

R. Pulv. Cort. Querc. ʒss.
Flor. Chamæmel. exsiccat. ʒj.
Tere simul in Pulverem.

To be taken every 2nd or 3d hour during the apyrexia. In agues.

CULLEN.

Powder of Willow Bark.

As under TONICS.

Powder with Alum and Kino.

Give of the Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina, Ed. Ph. 15 grs. every 2nd or 3d hour. In hæmorrhages from the lungs and uterus.

In these cases, alum (sulphate of alumina, Ph. Ed. and supersulphate of alumina and potass of later chemists) is given by some practitioners in much smaller doses, since in large quantities it irritates the stomach, so as to be rejected by vomiting, and what, as Dr. Cullen observes, is more extraordinary, so as to operate as a purgative. His practice was to begin with five grains, increasing the dose to a scruple, several times in a day. But in very urgent cases, a scruple, or even half a drachm, of this styptic powder may be given at once.

Compound Powder of Chalk, L. Ph.

Compound Powder of Carbonate of Lime, Ed. Ph.

Dose of either ʒss. In diarrhœas.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium, L. Ph.

Dose, ʒj. In the same cases.

Pills with Acetated Cerusse.

℞ Cerussæ acetat. (Acetitis Plumbi, Ph. Ed.) gr. ss.
Conserv. Ros. gr. iv.
Tinct. Opii gtt. ij.
M. F. Pilula.

To be taken every 4th hour. In hæmorrhages from the lungs, uterus, and nose,

REYNOLDS.

The dose of the acetated cerusse (acetite of lead, Ed. Ph.) may be gradually increased to a grain and a half; adding at the same time two or

three drops more of the tincture of opium: and to some patients a grain of this preparation of lead, or even a grain and a half, may be given at first; but it is better to begin with the smaller quantity, and to increase it afterwards according to its effects. Contrary to what might be expected, it did not disorder the bowels of any of those to whom it was given; though the use of it in some of them was continued every six hours for the space of a week. The patients were not observed to be more costive, or, if costive, not more difficult to be purged, than those have been who have taken other restringent medicines with opium.

Bolus with Alum and Extract of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.)
Extract. Cinchonæ.
Myristicæ nuc. ras. aa ℈ss.
Syr. Simpl. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

Suited to intermittent fevers. GRUNER.

Boerhaave's astringent powder for agues, consists of alum and nutmeg (in larger proportions than in this prescription) with the addition of Armenian bole.

Dr. Cullen observes, that though in some instances he found this remedy prevent the coming on of a paroxysm, yet the alum and nutmeg disagreeing with the stomach, he did not repeat them, having more agreeable and more certain medicines at hand. Lewis, who has likewise copied this

composition, remarks, that it may be taken twice a day with success, in violent uterine hæmorrhages, and other immoderate secretions.—On the subject of alum, we may here take occasion to remark that Dr. Percival has given it with success in obstinate colics, in doses from 10 to 20 grains, mixed with an equal proportion of sugar; or, combined with gum arabic or spermaceti (manna better) or with opiate confection. Fifteen grains of alum, given every 4th, 5th, or 6th hour, he found, for the most part, to prove gently aperient; and when the symptoms were not severe, the 2nd or 3d dose seldom failed to mitigate the pain, and sometimes entirely removed it.

Electuary with Pomegranate Flowers and Bolar Earth.

℞ Conserv. Ros. ℥j.
Flor. Granat. (Balaust.) ℥ss.
Bol. Gallici ʒj.
Rubig. Ferr. (Carbonat. Ferr. Ph. Ed.) ℈j.
Syr. Cort. aurant. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the size of a chesnut 3 or 4 times a day. Varied from
GAUBIUS.

Electuary with Catechu and Opium.

Give of the Electuary of Catechu, Ed. Ph. the size of a nutmeg every 4th or 6th hour. In alvine fluxes.

Electuary with Alum and Peruvian Bark.

℞ Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ℥jss.
Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Syr. Limon. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the size of a walnut 3 times a day. In hæmorrhages, diabetes, and fluor albus.

ED. HOSP.

Linctus with Kino.

℞. Kino ʒj.
G. Arab. ʒiij.
Tere simul sensim addendo
Syr. Papav. alb. ℥j.

Dose, a tea spoonful occasionally. For children troubled with obstinate purgings. Varied from

HARTMAN.

The distempers in which, according to Dr. Fothergill, kino seems to promise advantage, are, in particular, habitual diarrhœas, fluor albus, immoderate menstrual discharges; and, in general, all such diseases as proceed from laxity and acrimony. To many of these cases it becomes still better adapted, by being combined with alum, as in the Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina, Ed. Ph.; a preparation which we have already noticed, and which Dr. Cullen found to be one of the most powerful Astringents he ever employed.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc.

℞. Zinci vitr. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) gr. xij.
Aq. Puræ ʒiij
Solve.

Dose, 2 table spoonfuls 3 times a day. In intermittents.

BLANE.

Obstinate agues, so common in the West Indies,

have yielded to this medicine, after the Peruvian bark has failed. Calcined zinc, (oxydum Zinci, Ph. Ed.) made into pills and given to the quantity of two grains thrice a day, has likewise produced the same good effects. In such moderate doses, that preparation neither disorders the stomach nor bowels; but if increased to three or four grains at a time, it is apt to occasion sickness, and ruffle the stomach. The vitriolated zinc, (Sulphas Zinci, Ph. Ed.) however, being milder in its operation, may be given, as in this solution, in larger doses, without the inconveniences just now mentioned; and therefore it is to be preferred. The solution may be made, in some cases, with 4 oz. of water to 12 grs. of the Zinc. vitr.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc and Alum.

As under EMETICS.

Mixture with Extract of Logwood.

R. Extr. Hæmatoxyli (ex Spirit. Cinnamomi, ʒjss triti) ʒiij.
Aq. puræ ʒvij.
Tinct. Catechu ʒij.
Misce.

Dose, 2 spoonfuls once in 4 or 5 hours. In the advanced stage of dysentery.

PRINGLE,

Who remarks that opiates are advantageously given along with this mixture, especially at bed time; and if 2 grains of ipecacuanha be joined with the opiate, the effect is still better.

Mixture with Rose-Infusion and Tincture of Opium.

R. Infus. Ros. ℔j.
Tinct. Opii gtt. xij. M.

To be drunk at pleasure. Against spitting of blood.

HUGH SMITH.

By adding, after the manner of Hartman ʒj of catechu to this quantity of rose infusion unacidulated, we obtain a useful medicine in cases of diarrhœa, and likewise in the advanced stages of dysentery.

Mixture with Peruvian Bark and Alum.

R. Extr. Cinchonæ ʒss.
Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Aq. Cinnamom. ʒvij.
Syr. Cydonii ʒj. M.

Two large spoonfuls to be taken every other hour. In the malignant small pox, accompanied with petechiæ and hæmorrhages.

WALL.

Instead of the syrup of quince, which is seldom kept in the shops, syrup of the black currant, of lemon juice, or of orange peel, may be employed; and a few drops of tincture of opium will often prove an useful addition.

Mixture with Tincture of Catechu.

R. Aq. Cinnam. ʒvj.
Tinct. Catechu ʒj.
Muc. G. Arab. ʒvj.
Misce.

Dose, three spoonfuls every four hours. Forty or fifty drops of tincture of opium may be added occasionally. Varied from

DONALD MONRO.

In the original prescription there is no mucilage of gum arabic, and the catechu, it is true, is readily enough dissolved by the cinnamon water without it; but the mucilage coincides with the general intention of the medicine, and is accordingly thrown in as an auxiliary.

Infusion of Catechu, Ed. Ph.

Dose, an ounce or an ounce and a half every 2d or 3d hour, alone, or with the addition of an aromatic.

Alum Whey.

R. Lactis Vaccini bullientis ℔j.
Pulv. Aluminis (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Ebulliant simul ut fiat coagulum, serumque coletur.

To be given by cupfuls. In diabetes, &c.

DISP. FULD.

Decoction of Tormentil, Lew. D.

Dose, a tea cupful 4 or 5 times a day.

Decoction of Rose Petals and Pomegranate Flowers.

R. Petalor. Ros. rubr. siccat.
Balaust. (Flor. Granat.)
Cort. Malor. Granator.
—— Cinnamom. aa ʒj.
Coquantur in Lact. Vaccini ℔j. adjectâ paulatim inter ebulliendum
Aquæ puræ ℔j.
Decoque donec lactis simul et aquæ quod restat, libræ

unius mensuram adæquet. Tum colandus est liquor, commisto saccharo.

Frequent draughts of this decoction to be given to the patient, who should take in the whole the above-mentioned quantity (viz. a pint) every day, In the colliquative diarrhœa, accompanying hectic fever.

MEAD.

This, as its author remarks, is both a restringent and a nutritive medicine. But we doubt whether a mixture of two parts of boiling milk, (flavoured with cinnamon) and one part of lime-water be not preferable.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark and Orchis-root.

R. Cort. Cinchonæ contus. ʒx.
Coque in Aqua per horam: Adde
Rad. Orchidis (Salep.) ʒj.
Coque per 4tam horæ partem. Colaturæ ʒxiv. adde
Syr. Papav. errat. q. s. ad gratum saporem.

Dose, two large spoonfuls every hour, or every other hour. In the advanced stage of dysentery.

QUARIN.

This prescription is faulty in as much as regards the length and repetition of the boiling, whereby the virtues of the bark are much impaired. In other respects, the association of salep with the Peruvian drug yields a form of medicine well adapted to give relief in many kinds of alvine fluxes: And, generally, in all those cases where the bark runs off by the bowels too quickly, such mucilaginous substances prove very useful additions;

accordingly it was the practice of Sir John Pringle to join gum arabic with it when it had that effect. An Opiate may often be added with advantage.

Vinous Infusion of Sage.

R. Fol. Salviæ rec. ℥ij.
Aq. Puræ.
Vin. rubri aa ℥vij.

Digere leni calore vase clauso per diem, dein coque paulisper, et cola.

Dose, an ounce and a half or 2 ounces, at bed time. In nocturnal sweats, proceeding from debility. Varied from

HARTMAN.

A simple infusion of the herb in hot water, taken when cold, in the quantity of 2 or 3 ounces, will in many cases be preferable.

Ointment with Calcined Zinc.

R. Zinci calcinat. (Oxyd. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Butyri recentis ʒvj.
M. F. Unguentum.

Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

In the original there are two parts of calcined zinc (oxyd of zinc) to six of butter; but this is too large a proportion. We have followed the example of the Ed. Pharm. in taking only one part of the oxyd to six of the greasy medium.

Ointment with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinc. Vitr. (Sulphat. Zinc. Ph. Ed.) ℈j.
Butyr. rec. ʒij. M.

To be introduced, to the size of a pea, into the inner corner of the eye. In catarrhal defluxions of the eye from relaxation.

KLEIN.

In the same cases, and in the same manner, may be prescribed the

Ointment of Tutty, L. Ph.

Ointment of Impure Oxyd of Zinc, Ed. Ph.

With this, and also with the two preceding ointments, may be occasionally mixed a small proportion of camphor, as is done in the *Camphorated Ointment of Tutty, Lew. D.*

Ointment of Gallnuts.

R. Gallarum in pulv. trit. ʒj.
Ung. adipis suillæ ʒj. M.

To be applied to the anus, in hemorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

Fomentation with Oak Bark and Pomegranate.

R. Cort. Querc. ʒij.
Coque in Aq. pur. ℔iv ad ℔ij, sub finem addendo
Cort. Granator. contus. ʒj.
Flor. Ros. rubr.
—— Granator. aa manip. ij.
Dein adde
Vini rubri ℔ss.
Colatura sit pro fotu.

To be applied, by means of flannel cloths, to the part affected two hours before getting up in the morning, and again at night after going to bed, till the complaint is removed. In the procidentia uteri.

SYDENHAM.

This formula is too compound. The pomegranate rind or flowers taken separately, in increased proportions, would answer the end of both; and perhaps the virtues of the decoction would not be much diminished if the rose leaves were omitted.

Alum Collyrium.

R. Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) gr. v.
Aquæ ros. ʒj.
Solve.

CULLEN.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinci vitr. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) gr. xv.
Aq. puræ ℔ss.
Solve.

DONALD MONRO.

Collyrium with Acetated Cerusse.

R. Cerussæ acetat. (Acetit. Plumbi, Ph. Ed.) gr. vj.
Aquæ rosæ ʒvj.
Misce.

Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

A small quantity of camphorated spirit sometimes proves an useful addition to these collyria.

Gargle of Infusion of Oak Bark and Alum.

R. Cort. Querc. contus. ʒj.
Aq. puræ ℔ss.
Decoque ad ℔j. Liquori colato adde
Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Sp. Vin. gallici ʒij. M.

Against relaxations and swellings of the uvula and tonsils, to which some people are liable on slight applications of cold.

CULLEN.

Rose Infusion, L. and Ed. Ph.

Used either alone or with the addition of a small quantity of alum, this acidulated infusion of rose-petals makes a pleasant and efficacious gargle in cases of sore throat.

Clyster with Pomegranate and Catechu.

R. Cort. Granator. ʒss.
Ros. rubr. pugill. ij.
Coque in Lact. Vaccin. q. s. In colaturæ ℔ss. solve
Elect. Catechu, Ph. Ed. ʒss.
M. F. Enema.

In the diarrhœas which occur in continued fevers. With the substitution of the electuary of catechu for an equal quantity of diascordium, this prescription is from

SYDENHAM.

Clyster of Lime Water and Catechu.

R. Aquæ Calcis ʒx.
Elect. Catechu. Ph. Ed. ʒss.
M. pro Enemate.

One half to be injected at a time. See

LEWIS's DISP.

In the same cases may be used the

Starch Clyster, Lew. D.

The Elect. Catechu in the two first clysters contains some opium, which is an useful addition

to all astringent enemata. To that of starch should be added a due proportion of tincture of opium.

Injection with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinci vitr. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Aquæ puræ ʒxvi.
Solve, pro Injectione.
To be used in gonorrhœa.

To these injections may be occasionally added a little gum arabic and opium. Ten or twelve drops of water of acetated litharge to half a pint of the injection, are also recommended as an useful addition, in some cases.

Of all astringent injections which he has used in gonorrhœas, Mr. Bell has found none prove so powerful as vitriolated zinc (Sulphate of Zinc, Ed. Ph.) dissolved in water. In the quantity of a grain and a half to an ounce of water, it seldom creates much irritation, and does not often fail in the first stage of gonorrhœa, in which alone (he is of opinion) injections of any kind prove materially useful.

Injection with Acetated Cerusse.

R. Cerussæ acetat. (Acetit. Plumbi, Ph. Ed.)
Gum. Arab. aa ʒj.
Aq. Rosæ ℔ss.
M. F. Injectio.

To be used in the same cases. With the omission of a drachm of calomel (which contributes nothing to the efficacy of the injection.) This is from

Fox's Form.

Injections, as Mr. John Hunter observes, being only temporary applications, it becomes necessary to use them often, especially in cases where they are found to be of service; they should therefore be applied as often as convenient, perhaps every hour. But this must be regulated by the effects of the injection; for if it prove irritating, it will not be proper to use it so often, as it may be productive of bad consequences. The same author further observes, that astringent injections, like this, should for the most part be used towards the end of the disease, when it has become mild, and the parts begin to itch: But this should be according to circumstances; and if the disease begin mildly, they may be used at the very beginning; for by gradually lessening the discharge without increasing the inflammation, the cure is completed, and the continuation of the discharge, called gleet, is prevented. It is still further to be remarked, however, that if injections of this kind are made too strong, they have an irritating quality, which in some measure destroys their astringency, and instead of lessening, makes them increase the discharge. It is in this way that they sometimes do great harm, causing the inflammation to spread, and thereby inducing swellings of the testicles, suppressions of urine, and abscesses in the perinæum. For these reasons, a good deal of caution is required in the use of them; and it will often be proper to employ a smaller proportion of the

metallic salt than is set down in the prescription above. Thus, for very irritable subjects, a scruple of the acetated cerusse (Acetite of Lead, Ed. Ph.) to the same quantity of the distilled water will be found sufficient.

In the first stage of gonorrhœa, says Mr. Bell, injections of the astringent kind may be used with safety and advantage, from the very commencement of the discharge, as well as at any period of the disease, whatever the degree of inflammation may be. Instead of increasing the inflammation, they tend, when of a proper strength, to lessen it; they relieve more immediately than any other remedy, the ardor urinæ; and they commonly lessen or remove the discharge in a very short space of time. There is only one symptom which, in this stage of clap, precludes their immediate use, viz. pain and swelling of one or both testicles; during the continuance of this symptom, they commonly do harm, and therefore ought not to be advised; for by stopping the discharge from the urethra, they deprive us of one of the most effectual remedies for a swelled testicle.

Mr. Bell coincides with Mr. J. Hunter respecting the frequent application of injections, viz. seven, eight, or ten times a day; by which the cure, instead of being protracted for several weeks, is often completed in as many days.

On laying aside injections, even after the running has entirely disappeared, and when therefore

a cure is supposed to be obtained, the discharge often returns with equal severity as at first, either from excess in wine, or over exertion in bodily exercise. In such circumstances the injections must be again employed, and used with as much frequency as before, care being taken not to leave them off till some time after the running has again disappeared.

Epithem with Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Zinci vitr. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
Aq. puræ ℥jss.
Solve.

Tents or pledgets dipped in this solution, are to be put up the nostrils. In bleedings from the nose.

HARTMAN.

Epithem of Cold Water.

Dip folded cloths in cold water, in which some nitrated kali has been dissolved, and apply them often in the course of the day to the nape and both sides of the neck. In the same cases as the last.

SYDENHAM.

Epithem of Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

Steep a callico shirt in a strong decoction of Peruvian bark, and after it is well dried, let it be put upon the patient, and be renewed daily. Against colliquative sweats, in phthisis pulmonalis.

PERCIVAL.

CLASS VII.

TONICS.

UNDER this class are comprehended medicines which are suited to counteract debility, or in other words to give strength and energy to the moving fibres.

Enumeration of the principal Tonics.

Absinthium..... Artemisia *absinth.* et *maritima.*
Wormwood.
Angustura.
Angustura bark.
Arnica..... Arnica *montana.*
Leopard's bane.
Aurantii Cortex..... Citrus *aurantium.*
Orange peel.
Cascarilla..... Clutia *Elateria.*
Cascarilla.
Chamœmelum..... Anthemis *nobilis.*
Chamomile.
Cinchona..... Cinchona *officinalis.*
Peruvian bark.
Columba.
Columbo root.
Gentiana..... Gentiana *lutea.*
Gentian.
Lichen islandicus..... Lichen *islandicus.*
Iceland Liverwort.
Myrrha.
Myrrh.

Quassia..... Quassia *excelsa.*
Quassy.
Quercus..... Quercus *Robur.*
The Oak.
Salix..... Salix, *alba, fragilis,* &c.
The Willow.—Various species.
Swietenia..... Swietenia *febrifuga.*
Febrifuge Swietenia.
Simarouba..... Quassia *Simaruba.*
Simarouba.
Tanacetum..... Tanacetum *vulgare.*
Tansy.
Trifolium paludosum..... Menyanthes *trifoliata.*
Marsh trefoil.
Zedoaria..... Kæmpferia *rotunda.*
Zedoary.
Vinum rubrum Portugallicum.
Red Port Wine.

Acidum muriaticum.
Muriatic Acid.
Acidum vitriolicum..... Acidum *sulphuricum,* Ph. Ed.
Vitriolic acid.
Acidum nitricum.
Nitric acid.
Arsenicum..... Oxydum Arsenici, Ph. Ed.
Arsenic. Oxyd of arsenic.

Alumen..... Sulphas aluminæ, Ph. Ed.
Alum. Sulphate of alumina.
Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ.
Supersulphate of alumina and potass.
Cuprum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Cupri, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Copper (Blue Vitriol.) Sulphate of Copper.
Cuprum ammoniacum..... Ammoniaretum Cupri, Ph. Ed.
Ammoniacal Copper. Ammoniaret of Copper.

Ferrum et ejus præparata.
Iron and its preparations.
Zincum vitriolatum..... Sulphas Zinci, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolated Zinc. (White Vitriol.) Sulphate of Zinc.
Zincum calcinatum..... Oxydum Zinci Ph. Ed.
Calcined Zinc. (Flowers of Zinc.) Oxyd of Zinc.

Aquæ minerales ferrum continentes.
Chalybeate mineral waters.

Gas oxygenium.
Oxygen gas.
Aër ruris.
Country Air.
Aër marinus.
Sea breezes.

Lavatio frigida.
Cold bathing.
Equitatio.
Riding on Horseback.

Diæta lactea.
Milk Diet.
Astringentia,
Astringents.

Of all Tonics the Peruvian bark is that which is the most extensively and the most successfully employed. Thus, it is the grand remedy in intermitting and remitting fevers, concerning its administration in which we shall make some remarks farther on. Nor is it less serviceable in the convalescent state after all fevers. In the same manner, it is of great use in various painful and

periodical complaints, such as head-achs, hysterical, rheumatic, and gouty affections; in many convulsive disorders, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c. as will be more particularly noticed under the class of Antispasmodics; in most cachectic diseases, such as dropsy, scurvy, scrophula, and rickets: and lastly, it is given with advantage in cases of old ulcers, to produce good matter, and bring on a healing disposition.

Great as the benefit derived from the cinchona is, in the cases above-mentioned, it is certain, on the other hand, that much mischief is frequently occasioned by the too early administration of it in continued fevers, especially of such as are accompanied with a bilious condition of the primæ viæ. In such fevers it should never be prescribed until the stomach and bowels shall have been duly cleansed, the stricture and dryness of the skin, with the preternatural degree of heat and thirst, &c. removed. And, even then, the simply bitter vegetables, such as the quassia and chamomile; or the bitter mucilaginous drugs, such as myrrh and columbo, will be preferable. See Practical Synopsis, Vol. II. pp. 102-104.

Powder of Peruvian Bark.

Give of finely pulverised Cinchona one drachm, every 2 hours, in the intervals between the fits, in a draught of milk, washing the mouth afterwards with some of the same liquid. In agues.

LIND.

Larger doses, such as a drachm and a half, or even two drachms, may be ordered every hour, in urgent cases, and where from the kind of intermittent, such as quotidians and double tertians, the intervals between the fits are short. The stomach, in this respect, is the best guide; and as much as it will bear may, in general, be given with propriety: for as Torti, and others, have inculcated, the larger the dose, and the quicker the repetitions of it, the greater is the power of the medicine in stopping the paroxysms, and the less of it is found to be taken in the end. Whereas it has been observed, that when given in small doses, and at long intervals, though the sum of the whole quantity taken has been much more considerable, yet it has not produced the desired effect.

The whole quantity necessary for putting a stop to the fits, varies according to the kind of intermittent, to the season of the year in which it happens, to the period of the disease in which the remedy is applied, and to the quality of the remedy itself, the powder being not always equally good. In general, however, less than two ounces seldom suffices, and more is often required. For covering the taste of it, to which some people have an almost invincible dislike, sweet mucilaginous liquids are generally employed. Lewis recommends the infusion of liquorice root; but for this purpose we have found, with Dr. Lind, milk to answer

best. The powder must be swallowed immediately after it is mixed with it, otherwise the flavour of the bark will be imparted to the milk.—Others direct the powder to be mixed up with cold coffee, sweetened with sugar. This not only covers the taste, but moreover causes the bark to sit easier on the stomach.

It is now generally agreed amongst those that have had most experience in such kinds of fevers, that the earlier the bark is given in intermittents, the better. Accordingly the present improved practice does not admit of losing time, as was formerly done, in the employment of a course of preparatory medicines, and in waiting till the disease has gone through several periods: all the preparation which is now judged necessary, is to cleanse the first passages by an emetic and purge, and then recourse is immediately had to the Peruvian febrifuge; or, at most, if there should be a redundancy of bile, with appearances of obstruction in the liver, small doses of calomel are used, and sometimes continued so as to excite a gentle salivation: but where the patients are very weak, and the fits are very violent, as often happens in the hot climates, neither the yellowness of the skin, nor an obstructed liver, should intimidate the practitioner from immediately prescribing the bark; since, as Dr. Cleghorn has judiciously remarked, this medicine is even under such circumstances of the greatest use, as it averts sudden

death, and gains time to join with it other means towards compleating a cure; and, upon the whole, he ventures to affirm, that more bad consequences ensue from giving it too late than too soon. On these occasions, where the general state of the patient will not allow of administering evacuants by themselves; and yet where some particular symptoms indicate their use, they may be given in conjunction with the bark, of which sort of formulæ several examples will be noticed farther on.

Although, in very urgent cases, some practitioners have ventured to administer the bark whilst the fever has been present; yet they all agree that the proper time for giving it, is during the intermission. They are not, however, equally agreed, whether it is best to throw it in immediately at the end of the hot fit, or just before the expected coming on of the next cold fit. Dr. Cullen, seeing that the effects of this medicine on the human body are not very durable, directs, after the manner of the Roman Schedule, the exhibition of it in large doses as near as possible to the times of accession; and such, too, was in many instances the practice of Torti. Some late writers on army and navy diseases, have produced strong testimonies in support of this mode of practice, asserting that in this method one half less of the cinchona is required for the cure of intermittents than is required by the other methods.—

Other physicians, on the contrary, such as Morton formerly, and Werlhof latterly, have found it generally answer best to employ it immediately as the hot fit goes off, persisting in its use during the whole time of intermission, and until the cold fit comes on. This was the way also in which the celebrated empyric Talbor used to administer the bark. By this method a larger quantity of the drug may be thrown into the body, and thus the recurrence of the paroxysms, and especially a relapse, seems to be more effectually prevented. Which soever method is adopted, it will generally be proper to continue the medicine (but in smaller doses, and with longer intervals of repetition) for some time after the removal of the fits, in order to prevent a relapse. To make it sit easy on the stomach, and to prevent it from passing off too quickly by stool, it is often necessary to join aromatics and opiates with it, which last (viz. opiates) seem in many cases (as will be more particularly noticed under NARCOTICS) to contribute not a little to the successful operation of the cinchona.

The preceding observations apply not only to the *pale* or *quilled* Peruvian bark, but also to the *red*, *yellow*, * and other varieties. The powder and other preparations of this drug are given in combination with various auxiliaries, as will appear from the following examples.

* The *red* and *yellow* being stronger, smaller doses suffice. The St. Lucia bark is not employed as a tonic, as it frequently occasions sickness and purging.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Magnesia.

R. Pulv. Cinchon. subt. ʒss.
Magn. vitr. (Sulphat. Magn. Ph. Ed.) ʒvj.
Tere in Pulv. et divide in iv partes æquales.

One to be taken every two hours. In intermittents, when the patient is strong enough to bear purging.

CLEGHORN.

The effect of this medicine, as its author remarks, is, that the next fit is mitigated, and an intermission commonly ensues, in which the bark without the purgative must be repeated to finish the cure.

Where from a redundancy of bile or obstructions of the viscera, a loose state of the bowels is required during the use of the bark, the association of this neutral salt, or of muriated ammonia with it, is found to be useful. Crystals of tartar may be united with it in the same manner. But in consequence of the commendations bestowed upon it by Boerhaave, the muriated ammonia is preferred for this purpose by many practitioners, and especially by those who live on the Continent. Mead used to add to the bark with this intention, a little rhubarb; so as to procure, as long as it seemed necessary, a couple of stools, at least, every day. In some cases, it is found better to join some of the warmer cathartics, and especially the aloetic, with it; such as the Powder with

Aloes and Canella, L. Ph. which may be mixed with the Peruvian drug, in the proportion of about a couple of drachms to an ounce. It is proper, however, to remark, as Rosenstein has done, that these cathartic admixtures should not be used too freely, as the bark of itself is apt to purge; and on no occasions should this evacuating method of giving this remedy be followed up long, since it otherwise only serves to weaken the patient, and to rob the Peruvian antidote of its due effect.

Powder with Peruvian bark and Cloves.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ
Cryst. Tart. (Supertartrit. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) aa ℥j.
Caryophyll. aromat. in pulv. trit. num. xxx. M.

Dose, a drachm and a half every 3d hour.

PETRIE.

This, says Dr. Petrie, in a letter to Sir G. Baker, is what is called the Dutch remedy for an ague. In the hospital at Lincoln, several patients were cured by it of those obstinate intermittents that prevailed so much in the year 1781; in which, however, like all the other remedies then tried, it also frequently failed.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Cascarilla.

R. Pulv. Cinchon. gr. xxv.
Pulv. Cascarillæ ℈ss. M.

To be taken twice a day. In weakness of the stomach. With varied proportions, this is from

HARTMAN.

In the commentaries of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna, there are some observations which shew the advantage of such a combination of the bark in the cure of remitting and intermitting fevers; and Dr. Bang of Copenhagen remarks, that when too great a looseness happens in the last mentioned cases, during the use of the Peruvian bark, it may be subdued by joining cascarilla with it; but in a smaller quantity than that above stated, viz. in the proportion of an eighth part only. For this purpose, however, we should prefer a few drops of laudanum.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Zinc.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ ʒj.
Zinc. Vitr. (Sulphat. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) gr. ss. M.
To be taken every third hour. In intermittents.
FOX'S FORM.

Powder of Willow bark.

Give of pulverised willow bark ℈ij every four hours, between the fits of agues.
STONE.

The bark of the salix *alba*, salix *fragilis* and other species, may be given in larger doses, such as a drachm for the cure of intermittents, where the cinchona is not to be procured, or is found too expensive. It appears to be as good a substitute for the Peruvian drug as any with which we are acquainted. See Practical Synopsis, Vol. II. p. 129.

Powder of Angustura Bark.

Give of Powdered Angustura bark, fifteen grains three times a day, or oftener.

This bark, which has but very lately been imported into this country, and which takes its name from the place in South America whence the Spaniards bring it, has been prescribed with great success by some British practitioners in the West Indies, in all those cases in which we are accustomed to employ the Peruvian bark, over which it has these advantages, that a smaller quantity of it will produce the same effect, that it does not cause that disagreeable sense of weight and fulness in the stomach, which the other so frequently occasions; and that it does not induce costiveness, but, on the contrary, keeps the belly gently open.

Soon after this account was sent over, it was tried in London; and from some observations that have been published by Mr. Brande, it appears to be a powerful and promising remedy in those disorders, especially when a warm and penetrating tonic is required: accordingly it has been given with such great success in diarrhœas, that it is almost considered as a specific in those cases. The dose, in substance, is from ten to twenty grains. In larger quantities it does not seem to agree, or indeed to act, so well. Moderate doses sit easy on the stomach, and give rather a grateful sen-

sation of warmth. It has been remarked, however, that in one or two instances of delicate habits, twenty grains of the powder have produced some nausea. If the form of a decoction be preferred, it may be prepared by boiling three or four drachms of the bark in a pint of water. The dose of the decoction is two or three large spoonfuls.

Powder of Columbo Root.

Give of Powdered Columbo root, one scruple, every three or four hours in pepper mint water. In diarrhœas.

PERCIVAL.

Twice, or even thrice, as much may be given for a dose in urgent cases; and in bilious fevers an equal quantity of vitriolated kali (sulphate of potass, Ed. Ph.) may be combined with it. The disorders in which this root has been found peculiarly useful, are cholera morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, bilious fevers, languor of the stomach, habitual vomiting, and that kind of nausea and vomiting which are occasioned by pregnancy. Dr. Percival adds, that as his experiments shew that the Columbo root does not belong to the class of heating bitters; it may be used with propriety and advantage in phthisis pulmonalis, and in hectical cases, to correct acrimony and strengthen the organs of digestion. It does not, like the Peruvian bark, prove oppressive to the stomach, or excite a diarrhœa in the last mentioned disor-

ders; but agrees very well with a milk diet, as it abates flatulency, and is indisposed to acidity. This remedy has been employed with equal success, in bilious cases, by some French practitioners; and latterly by other British physicians besides Dr. Percival. See Practical Synopsis, Vol. II. p. 114.

Powder of Ammoniacal Iron.

Give of Ammoniacal iron (muriate of Ammon. and Iron, Ed. Ph.) five grains, in a convenient vehicle every day for a fortnight, interposing every fourth day an equal dose of rhubarb. The patient to go without medicine the next fortnight, and then to resume the same course again: and so on alternately till a cure or amendment takes place. In rickets.

ZEVIANI.

Or he mixes the ammoniacal iron (muriate of ammonia and iron, Ed. Ph.) and rhubarb together, as in the following prescription:

Powder of Ammoniacal Iron and Rhubarb.

R. Ferr. Ammon. (Mur. Am. et Ferri, Ph. Ed.) gr. v.
Pulv. Rhabarbari gr. ij. M.

ZEVIANI.

This author condemns a milk diet in these cases. He thinks that this medicine owes its efficacy more to the ammoniacal salt than to the iron; an opinion in which few, we presume, will be disposed to join.

In other respects, the remedy itself, long since recommended by Boyle, undoubtedly possesses

considerable efficacy; and as a similar method of treatment has been adopted, in such cases, with the greatest success by Dr. Strack, a physician in Germany, there is every encouragement for giving it a general trial. The last mentioned author directs an equal quantity of iron-filings, in place of the ammoniacal iron, to be rubbed together with as much rhubarb, and ten grains of sugar, and given morning and evening; or only once a day, if it should happen to occasion too much looseness.

Powder with Chamomile and Myrrh.

R. Flor. Chamœmeli
Myrrhæ aa ℈j.
Kali præparat. (Carbonat. Potass. Ph. Ed.) ℈ss. M.

To be given every 6th hour. With the omission of a little alum, this is after the manner of

MEAD.

Baglivy and Morton both gave chamomile flowers with great success in intermittents; the last-mentioned physician joined the alkaline salt with them as in the above prescription. These ingredients, in a less proportion, thrown into the form of a draught, by neutralising the kali, and afterwards diluting it sufficiently, were employed, as Sir G. Baker relates, with great advantage, where the bark was nauseated, in many cases of the obstinate agues of 1781 and 1782; and it was observable, he adds, that stomachs which had be-

fore rejected the bark, were well reconciled to it after the use of this medicine for a few days. Where much reliance, however, is placed upon the myrrh for the cure of these fevers, it must be prescribed in considerably larger doses. Dr. Donald Monro informs us, that Dr. Armstrong ordered a drachm of it in powder, to prevent the fit of an intermittent; and Dr. Heberden, by giving as much as two drachms of the same gum-resin just before the time of the expected fit, entirely relieved a patient from an ague, which for a long time had resisted the power of the bark, though taken in very large quantities.

Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper, Ed. Ph.

Dose, one twice a day at first, increasing the dose afterwards to three or four, or as many as the stomach will bear. In epileptic cases. After

CULLEN,

By whom this medicine was first introduced into the practice of this country. It was formerly called cuprum ammoniacum, and is now denominated Ammoniaretum Cupri; concerning the chemical composition of which, see the remarks inserted in Dr. Duncan's Edinburgh New Dispensatory, p. 442. Dr. Cullen considered this combination of copper as a milder preparation than the combination of it with an acid. The dose, he says, is at first half a grain twice a day, increasing the same by degrees to what the

stomach will bear. He found it commonly more manageable than vitriolated copper (sulphate of copper) and in many instances he carried the dose to five grains, and in some still further. In many instances it proved a cure of epilepsy; but in many others it entirely failed. When, in the course of a month, it shewed no good effects, he desisted from its further use, suspecting that large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful to the body; and, therefore, in cases of periodical epilepsy, after giving the medicine constantly during one interval, if the disease still continued, he afterwards gave it only for some days before an expected accession; and in this manner he had success. The ammoniaret of copper has been likewise administered with great advantage in a case of dysphagia, and in several instances of chorea.

Pills with Calcined Zinc.

R. Zinci calcinat. (Oxyd. Zinci, Ph. Ed.) ℥ij.
Conserv. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ. xxiv.
Dose, 1 or 2 night and morning.

PH. GENEV.

In the employment of this metallic oxyd, (formerly called flores zinci) it would appear that the physicians on the Continent have been more successful than those of our own country. According to their reports, the calcined zinc is not only

serviceable in epilepsy, but likewise in several other spasmodic disorders; such as hysteria, chorea, hooping-cough. Amongst our own practitioners, Dr. Percival recommends its use in consumptions, asthma, and other affections of the lungs. The ordinary dose is from one to ten or twelve grains; though Dr. Donald Monro says that he has seen this oxyd often given to the quantity of twenty, and even thirty grains. Dr. Cullen relates that, in remote parts of Scotland, where the flores zinci were not to be had, he frequently prescribed the vitriolum album, (sulphate of zinc, Ed. Ph.) and in some cases with as good effect. He observes in another part of his work, that camphor may be combined with the oxyd of zinc to great advantage. Dr. Odier, of Geneva, found it useful to administer this oxyd in conjunction with the ammoniated copper (ammoniaret of copper) of the preceding prescription. From what Messrs. Hellot and Meglin have observed, and from what happened to a patient who took this medicine under the care of Dr. Percival (who suspects that it sometimes contains a mixture of arsenic, which indeed does enter into some of the blende ores) it is at least doubtful whether it has not some deleterious quality; and therefore we should be cautious of employing it for much length of time, or in large doses. For very young subjects, Dr. Gaubius's method of giving this medicine in the form of a powder, by direct-

ing it to be triturated with a lump of sugar, may be the most convenient.

Pills with Steel Filings.

R. Limatur. Ferri gr. viij.
Extr. Chamœmel. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ iij.

To be taken early in the morning, and repeated at five o'clock in the afternoon, for thirty days, with a draught of some bitter wine or infusion after them. In hysteria and hypochondriasis. With the substitution of extract of chamomile for the extract of wormwood, which is not now kept in the shops, this prescription is from

SYDENHAM.

The rust of iron (carbonas ferri, Ph. Ed.) is now generally preferred to the filings. The dose of either is the same. Of the former, Dr. Cullen observes, that he has always found the stomach bear it better than any other preparation of this metal. He used to begin with five grains, increasing the dose afterwards to as much as the stomach would easily bear. He has been told that it has been given to the amount of six drachms a day; but in his own practice he hardly ever found any patient that could bear the third part of that quantity without much sickness. He thinks the stomach bears it better when joined with an aromatic. As neither this nor the filings can be made up readily into pills, it will be better in general to throw them, as indeed the author of the Processus Integri suggests, into the form of a bolus; or what will be still more convenient, that of an electuary.

Pills with Extract of Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Iron.

R. Extr. Cinchonæ dur. ʒj.
Ferr. Vitr. (Sulphat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) ℈ss.
Ol. Cinnamom. gtt. v.
Bals. Per. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xx.

One or 2 to be taken twice a day. In states of debility.

LEWIS.

Werlhof has a more simple formula of this kind; viz. the vitriolated iron (sulphate of iron, Ed. Ph) made into pills with extract of wormwood. In this way he gave the chalybeate salt to the quantity of six grains in a morning and ten grains at night.

Pills with Vitriolated Copper.

R. Cupri vitr. (Sulphat. Cupri, Ph. Ed.) gr. iv.
Extr. Cinchonæ gr. xxxij.
Syr. Commun. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xvi.

One to be taken four times a day. In obstinate intermittents.

DONALD MONRO.

The vitriolated copper (sulphate of copper, Ed. Ph.) and extract should be well triturated together, that the former maybe minutely divided and equally intermixed with the extract, so that each pill may contain a quarter of a grain of the metallic salt. Dr. Monro prescribed these pills in the spring of

1785, very successfully to some patients labouring under obstinate intermittents, which had resisted the free use of the Peruvian bark, bitters, and other medicines. On first taking these pills, the patients generally experienced some sickness; but after a day or two, this effect ceased. Where the patients are low, he thinks it might be of advantage to give along with vitriolated copper, 10 or 12 grs. or more of the cinchona extract, together with a little ginger, or some other aromatic. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned instances of the successful employment of this preparation of copper, Dr. M. prudently subjoins that their use ought to be confined to obstinate cases of agues, and that they ought always to be administered with the greatest caution; as there are so many well-vouched instances of dangerous symptoms having been produced in people who have eaten victuals impregnated with verdigris, from being dressed in copper vessels. We would add, that where white vitriol (sulphate of zinc, Ed. Ph.) can be procured, it should at all times supersede the employment of the blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

Pills with Extract of Gentian and Aloes.

℞. Extr. Gentianæ ʒj.
—— Cinchonæ ʒss.
Pulv. Aloëtic. ϑij.
Tinct. Aloës q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xxiv.

Three to be taken twice a day, about an hour before meals. Varied from

LEWIS.

Bolus with Ammoniacal Iron.

R. Ferr. Ammon. (Muriat. Amm. et Ferri, Ph. Ed.)
Ammon. Muriat. (Muriat. Amm. Ph. Ed.) aa gr. viij.
Rubig. Ferr. (Carbonat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) gr. iij.
Extr. Gentianæ ℈ss.
Syr. Commun. vel Muc. G. Ar. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken twice a day. In agues. With the omission of 4 grs. of myrrh, and with a proportionate augmentation of the quantity of extract of gentian, this is from

LIND.

Bolus with Chamomile and Alum.

R. Flor. Chamœmeli ʒss.
Alum. (Sulphat. Aluminæ, Ph. Ed.)
Myrrhæ aa gr. v.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken thrice a day. In agues.

ST. THOS. HOSP.

Bolus with Alum and Extract of Peruvian Bark.

As under ASTRINGENTS.

Electuary with Conserve of Wormwood.

R. Conserv. Absinth. ʒj.
Canellæ alb. in pulv. trit. ʒss.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg thrice a day. Varied from

HARTMAN.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Chamomile.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt.
Flor. Chamæmel. aa ʒj.
Pulv. Zingib. ℈ij.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, about a drachm, or the size of a nutmeg, thrice a day. In convalescency from acute diseases.

BLANE,

Who remarks that three drachms of the rust of iron (carbonate of iron, Ed. Ph.) may be occasionally added. Hoffman's favourite electuary is pretty much the same as this, but with the ingredients in different proportions.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Muriated Ammonia.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ʒj.
Ammon. muriat. (Muriat. Ammon. Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

In bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers.

PRINGLE,

Who remarks that a drachm of rhubarb may be added, if the state of the bowels requires it.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Ammoniacal Iron.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ʒj.
Extract. Gentianæ
Ferr. Amm. (Muriat. Amm. et Ferr. Ph. Ed.) aa ʒj.

Oxymel. Scillæ.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. aa ℥j.
M. F. Electuarium.

Dose, 2 drachms (or a tea spoonful) every 3 hours. In dropsies, accompanied with lurking intermittent fever. See

QUARIN.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Snakeroot.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ℥vj.
Serpentar. Virginianæ ℥ij.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, one drachm morning and evening. In epileptic and hysterical disorders. With the substitution of the above syrup for that of peony, which is no longer kept in the shops, this is from

FULLER.

A double quantity of this electuary, viz. two drachms, may be given for a dose, in most cases.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Sassafras.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ℥jss.
Pulv. Sassafras. ℥ss.
Syr. Simpl. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose the quantity of a large nutmeg twice a day. In leprous and scorbutic cases.

T. HEBERDEN.

Draught with Decoction of Peruvian Bark and Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.

R. Decoct. Cinchonæ ℥ij.
Tinct. Guaiac. Ph. L. (Tinct. Guaiac. Ammoniat. Ph. Ed.)
Syr. Croci aa ℥j. M.

To be taken every 6 or 8 hours. In chronic rheumatism.

HUGH SMITH.

Some mucilage should be added to make the guaiacum tincture mix properly with the decoction.

Draught with Tincture of Peruvian Bark and Citrated Kali.

R. Succ. Limon. rec. ℥ss.
Kali præp. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) ϑj.
Aq. Cinnamon. ℥j.
Tinct. Cinchon. ℥ij.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. ℥j. M.

To be taken every 6 hours.

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Peruvian Bark and Tincture of Myrrh.

R. Pulv. Cinchon. sub. ℥j.
Aq. Cinnamom. ℥ij.
Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥j. M.

LIND.

Draught with Infusion of Gentian and Wine of Iron.

R. Infus. Gentianæ c. ℥jss.
Vin. Ferri ℥ij.
Sp. Lavend. c. ℥j.
M. F. Haustus.

To be taken at 11 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. In loss of appetite from debility of the stomach. With a reduced proportion of the vinum ferri, this is from

HUGH SMITH.

Draught with Myrrh and Iron.

R. Myrrhæ ℈j.
Kali præp. (Carbonat. Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) gr. xv.
Ferr. Vitr. (Sulphat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) gr. vij.
Aq. Cinnamom. ℥jss. M.

In hectic and hysterical cases. After the manner of GRIFFITH.

From considering this prescription, it is evident, says Dr. Donald Monro, that it consists of myrrh joined to vitriolated kali (sulphate of potass, Ed. Ph.) and some calx (oxyd) of iron; for the kali (potass) unites with the vitriolic acid (sulphuric acid, Ed. Ph.) of the vitriolated iron, (sulphate of iron, Ed. Ph.) and precipitates the iron. It would be a more elegant method, he adds, of prescribing this medicine, to order so much vitriolated kali, (sulphate of potass) and so much rubigo or limatura ferri, in place of the vitriolated iron (sulphate of iron) and kali (potass). Dr. Percival relates the case of a young lady, affected with pulmonic complaints which threatened a phthisis, whom he cured by the use of myrrh without the chalybeate. He gave it in the dose of twelve grains, every six hours, dissolved in a saline effervescing draught.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc.

As under ASTRINGENTS.

Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ℥j.

Aquæ puræ ℥viij.
Macera sine calore per xij horas, et cola.
Dose, 2 or 3 ounces.

LEWIS.

Both in his Dispensatory, and in his Experimental History, the time of maceration first assigned by this author, was twenty-four hours; but later experiments, as he observes in a note afterwards, shewed that it might be diminished to twelve hours, and even still further reduced, without any injury to the medicine: For, a mixture of one part of bark and eight of water, being filtered after standing for one hour, the liquor appeared, from every test, to be very nearly, if not fully, as strong as those which had stood two, four, eight, twelve, twenty-four hours. By doubling the proportion of bark and making use of agitation, or what is perhaps still better, trituration, a strong infusion may be obtained in a very few minutes. But this last method of preparing the medicine, is by much too expensive for general use; and occasions a waste of the drug, which need not be incurred where time can be allowed. It may be noticed here, however, for the benefit of apothecaries, that the powder which remains after these macerations, still retains, as Dr. Percival has remarked, a considerable degree of strength, and may afterwards be applied to other useful purposes. Instead of common water, lime water, or water impregnated with the carbonic acid gas (fixed air)

may be employed with great advantage for extracting, by cold infusion, the virtues of the bark. The latter especially seems to make it sit easier on the stomach, and to contribute at the same time to its tonic operation.

Infusion of Buck-bean.

Make an infusion of the dried leaves of Buck-bean (Menyanthes trifoliata) and drink it in the same manner as tea.

CULLEN.

Who says that this plant does not lose its strength, as some have given out, by drying. Besides its use in those cases in which other bitters are employed, this author informs us, that he met with several instances of its good effects in some cutaneous diseases, of the herpetic or seemingly cancerous kind. Haller relates that Boerhaave derived considerable advantage from it in arthritis; in several cases of which the juice of the fresh herb, to the amount of eight or ten ounces a day, has been since given, with good effect, by Dr. Aasheim of Copenhagen. As a still further recommendation of the buck-bean, we may add, that Bergius experienced surprising benefits from it, in the form of an infusion, as above prescribed, not only in the last mentioned complaint, but likewise in autumnal fevers and asthma.

Infusion of Tansy.

Made and used in the same manner.

This last infusion has been recommended taken warm or cold (but chiefly cold, as in that state larger quantities of it are retained on the stomach) in arthritic cases. It is proper to remark, however, that the mischievous consequences which have been brought on by the Portland powder, should make us cautious of giving bitters in large quantities, or for much length of time in this disorder. In other respects, this plant has been more commonly employed to destroy worms; with which intention it has been much noticed by Rosenstein.

Infusion of Quassy.

R. Rad. Quassiæ ras. ʒj.
Aq. ferventis ℔j.
Macera leni calore per horam, dein cola.

Dose, 2 table spoonfuls several times a day, in intermitting fevers, arthritis, &c.

LINNÆUS.

Dr. Murray thinks the maceration should be continued longer; and adds, that in his own practice he generally gives three or four times the quantity here prescribed; doses, which Linnæus himself is willing to allow in some cases. On these authorities, and more especially on the authority of M. Severi, who says that this vegetable neither disorders the stomach nor bowels, though taken very freely, we would recommend the infusion to be made with at least a double proportion of the root. Quassia is one of the purest vegetable bitters, having nothing irritating or sti-

mulant in its action, and on this account being preferable in many cases to the aromatic bitters. It has been administered with considerable success in several acute diseases, chiefly of a bilious nature, in the West Indies and South America, from whence it is brought to us. It has been tried also, with the like advantage, in the same cases, and in many chronic disorders besides, in several parts of Europe, and particularly in Sweden; where, according to Bergius, it has long since become a standing remedy of the shops. It seems to be chiefly efficacious in debilities of the stomach and intestinal canal, in nervous complaints, and in some painful affections that recur periodically, such as head-ach and gout. Of its use in the last of these cases, especially when of the irregular or atonic kind, Linnæus, Sandifort, Bergius, and Thorstensen, bear strong testimony. Among our own practitioners, Dr. Donald Monro has frequently ordered with good effects, both the powder and infusion of this root, in fevers; and has likewise found it to be a good stomachic bitter in many cases: And Dr. Lettsom recommends it strongly, from his own successful trials, in cases of hysteria, nervous debility, dyspepsia from hard drinking, and habitual diarrhœa. He prescribes it infused in boiling water, as above; but with the addition of a small quantity of vitriolated zinc, (sulphate of zinc, Ed. Ph.) and some testaceous powder: A form which we consider as rather unchemical.

Infusion of Chamomile and Orange Peel.

R. Flor. Chamœmel. ℥j.
Cort. Aurant. ʒss.
Aq. frigidæ ℔iij.
Macera per xxiv horas.

Dose, a tea cupful or more twice or thrice a day.

PERCIVAL.

Chamomile flowers, says this author, have their bitterness very perfectly extracted by cold maceration, and in this way are much more grateful than when infused in boiling water. Prescribed as above, they make a light, cheap, and agreeable stomachic medicine. In some cases a couple of drachms of the Peruvian bark in fine powder, may be added to this infusion.

Compound Infusion of Gentian, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, three or four table spoonfuls, either alone or combined with spirituous and acid admixtures.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark, L. and Ed. Ph.

To be given by itself, or with the addition of an ounce and a half or two ounces of its own tincture to a pint, in the doses of a tea cupful. In the same cases as the powder and draught.

Decoction of Simarouba.

R. Cort. Simarub. ℥ij.
Decoque ex Aq. puræ ʒxxiv ad ʒxij et cola.

This is to be divided into three equal parts, and the whole taken in twenty-four hours. In the same cases as the powder.

WRIGHT.

When the stomach is reconciled to it, says this author, three drachms may be boiled in the same quantity of water, and taken as above-mentioned. Some join aromatics to this decoction; others give a few drops of laudanum with each dose. It is to be drunk daily till the disorder is cured, which sometimes happens in a few days, and at other times it may require weeks to perfect a cure. Dr. Wright sets down the above stated proportion as the best: And though it is not near so much as that prescribed by Dr. Lind, yet is this preparation stronger than that directed by Jussieu, and considerably stronger than that employed by Dr. Garden, of South Carolina. This last practitioner, according to Dr. Blane's account, after having almost abandoned this medicine, in consequence of its failure when he gave it in strong decoctions, and in substance, succeeded with it afterwards by using it in a very weak decoction, a scruple only being boiled in a pint of water down to half a pint.

This bark is improper in the beginning of fluxes, and should only be employed in their advanced stages. From its efficacy in restraining the immoderate discharges in dysentery, menorrhagia, and leucorrhæa (in which two last cases it has been administered with success in the Charity Hospital at Paris) it has been generally ranked amongst the Astringents; to which, however, the

chemical experiments of Bergius and Murray show that it does not properly belong.

Decoction of Iceland Liver-wort.

As under DEMULCENTS.

Vinous Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ subt. ʒj.
Vini rubri Portugallici ℔j.
Macera sine calore per aliquot dies, vitro clauso et sæpius agitato; dein cola.

With the substitution of Port wine for the red wine of Alsace, this is after the manner of the

DISP. FULD.

Talbor's celebrated infusion of the Peruvian bark was, as Dr. Percival has remarked, made with red Port wine; and Sydenham has a similar infusion made with Rhenish wine.

Vinous Infusion of Wormwood.

R. Herbæ Absinthii manip. j.
Cort. Aurant. hisp. ʒij.
Vini alb. hisp. ℔ij.
Macera et cola.

Dose, a wine glassful occasionally. In debilities of the stomach, and in convalescency from intermittent fevers.

HARTMAN.

Some of the light austere wines are preferable to the Spanish white wine for the preparation of such infusions.—What Hartman directs is the Austrian wine, which is something like the Rhenish, but more austere. The tops of wormwood are the

part generally used; but Dr. Cullen found that the leaves afford the strongest bitter.

Vinous Infusion of Aloes.

Give a tea spoonful of the Wine of Aloes, L. Ph. in a draught of cold chamomile tea, an hour or two before and after dinner. In the same manner may be taken from one to two tea spoonfuls of the Vinous Infusion of Rhubarb, i. e. the

Wine of Rhubarb, L. Ph. and

Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian, Ed. Ph.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark, L. and Ed. Ph.

Two tea spoonfuls or more in a glass of water, to be taken once or twice a day. In the same manner, and in the doses of one, two, or three tea spoonfuls, may be given the

Componnd Tincture of Bark, L. Ph.

Compound Tincture of Gentian, L. and Ed. Ph.

Tincture of Columbo, L. and Ed. Ph.

Tincture of Cascarilla, L. Ph.

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Aloes.

R. Tinct. Aloës comp. ℥j.
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. (Acid. sulphurici dilut. Ph. Ed.) ℥ss. M.

Dose, twenty drops twice a day, in a glass of water. Varied from

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

R. Tinct. Cinchon ʒij.
Elix. Vitriol. Mynsicht. ʒss. M.

Eighty or a hundred drops to be taken twice a day in a draught of Spa water.

FOX'S FORM.

Fuller has long since remarked, that a mixture of the vitriolic acid with spirit of cinnamon, in the proportion of a drachm of the former to an ounce of the latter, with the addition of a little oil of cloves, affords a medicine which performs all that can be expected from the operose elixir of Mynsicht.

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Gentian.

R. Tinct. Gentianæ comp. ʒvij.
Acid. Vitr. dilut. (Acid. sulphurici dilut. Ph. Ed.) ʒj. M.

Eighty or a 100 drops, or a tea spoonful, to be taken twice or thrice a day, in a glass of red wine and water. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

The proportion of acid may be doubled in some cases.

Drops with Muriated Iron.

Give of the Tincture of Muriated Iron, L. Ph. from twenty to sixty or eighty drops twice or thrice a day, in a glass of water, or in cold chamomile tea, or decoction of Peruvian bark.

Epithem of Peruvian Bark.

Quilt three or four ounces (according to the size of the pa-

tient) of finely pulverized Peruvian bark, within the folds of a double linen waistcoat, which is to be worn, night and day, next the skin. For children that cannot be made to take this drug by the mouth. See

PYE.

Besides this, and the application of callico shirts dipped in a decoction of the Peruvian bark (as mentioned under ASTRINGENTS) there are yet two other ways of using this medicine externally, viz. the powder after boiling it down in water to a sort of paste, may be applied to the region of the stomach, in the form of cataplasm, to be moistened with some of its own decoction as often as it gets dry; or lastly, the decoction may be employed as a bath or semicupium.

Clyster with Extract of Peruvian Bark.

R. Extr. Cinchonæ ʒss.
Solve coquendo in Aq. puræ ʒiv. dein adde
Ol. Oliv. ʒss.
Tinct. Opii gtt. x.
M. F. Enema.
To be thrown up every fourth hour. In agues.

LIND.

When the bark, says this author, is entirely nauseated, from a weakness of the stomach, or from an aversion of the patient to the taste of the medicine, it will be proper to give it in clysters; in which form he has found it as efficacious as when given by the mouth. Its use, in this way, should be premised by a cathartic clyster. The extract,

he further remarks, has been administered in clysters to the quantity of six ounces, to patients who could not have received half an ounce of the bark in any other form; and many have been cured by clysters, after large quantities of the bark had been unsuccessfully taken by the mouth; it being in this way that the largest quantities of bark can be administered. It might be an improvement in this prescription, to diffuse the extract in hot water by trituration, without any boiling; a process which seems to weaken the medicine by dissipating its more volatile parts. Where the extract shall be found too expensive, a couple of drachms of the powder may be employed in its place, with the addition of some of its own decoction, instead of common water.

Other practitioners have given the bark in this manner with the best effect; but with a larger proportion of tincture of opium, and with the further addition of some thin starch-gelly, by which means the clysters were longer retained. See Clarke on the Yellow Fever.

CLASS VIII.

STIMULANTS.

MEDICINES which rouse and support the languid or drooping powers of life, are denominated STIMULANTS. They are also termed CORDIALS.

Enumeration of the principal Stimulants.

Ammonia et ejus præparata.
Vol. Alkali and its preparations.
Sal et Liquor Volatilis C. C.
Salt and Vol. Liquor of Hartshorn.
Cantharis..... Meloe *vesicatorius.*
Spanish fly.
Moschus..... Moschus *moschiferus.*
Musk.

Allium..... Allium *sativum.*
Garlick.
Anisum..... Pimpinella Anisum.
Aniseed.
Arnica..... Arnica *montana.*
Leopard's-bane.
Arum ..... Arum *maculatum.*
Arum.
Assafœtida..... Ferula *Assafœtida.*
Assafœtida.
Balsamum copaiva..... Copaifera *officinalis.*
Balsam of copaiva.
Balsamum peruvianum..... Myroxylon *peruiferum.*
Balsam of Peru.

Balsamum tolutanum..... Toluifera *Balsamum.*
Balsam of Tolu.

Canella alba.
Canella alba.

Cardamomum..... Amomum *repens.*
Cardamom. Amomum *Cardamomum.*

Caruon ..... Carum *Carui.*
Carraway.

Caryophylla arom..... Eugenia *Caryophyllata.*
Cloves. Caryophyllus *aromaticus.*

Cascarilla..... Clutia *Eleuteria.*
Cascarilla. Croton *Eleuteria.*

Cinnamomum..... Laurus *Cinnamomum.*
Cinnamon.

Galbanum..... Bubon *Galbanum.*
Galbanum.

Guaiacum..... Guaiacum *officinale.*
Guaiacum.

Mentha piperitis..... Mentha *piperita.*
Peppermint.

Mezereum..... Daphne *Mezereum.*
Mezereon.

Nux moschata..... Myristica *moschata.*
Nutmeg.

Opium..... Papaver *somniferum.*
Opium.

Opopanax..... Pastinaca *Opopanax.*
Opopanax.

Pimento..... Myrtus *Pimenta.*
Pimento.

Piper indicum..... Capsicum *annuum*
Red Pepper. Cayenne Pepper.

Piper longum..... Piper *longum.*
Long Pepper.

Piper nigrum..... Piper *nigrum.*
Black and White Pepper.

Raphanus rusticanus..... Cochlearia *Armoracia*
Horse radish.
Serpentaria..... Aristolochia *Serpentaria.*
Virginian Snake root.
Sinapi..... Sinapis *nigra.*
Mustard.
Terebinthina..... Pinus *sylvestris.*
Turpentine Pinus *Larix*, &c.
Valeriana..... Valeriana *officinalis.*
Valerian.
Zedoaria..... Kæmpferia rotunda.
Zedoary. Amomum *Zedoaria.*
Zingiber..... Amomum *Zingiber.*
Ginger.

Æther vitriolicus..... Æther sulphuricus, Ph. Ed.
Vitriolic æther. Sulphuric Æther.
Vinum et Alkohol.
Wine and Alkohol.
Ferrum et ejus præparata.
Iron and its preparations.
Balneum calidum.
The Hot Bath.
Balneum Vaporis.
Vapor Bath.
Thermæ Bathonicæ et Buxtonienses.
Bath and Buxton Waters.
Electrisatio et Galvanisatio.
Electricity and Galvanism.

Gas oxygenium.
Oxygen gas.

Diaphoretica
Diaphoretics.
Tonica.
Tonics.

Powder with Cayenne Pepper and Bayberries.

R. Semin. Capsici gr. vj.
Bacc. Laur. ℈ij.
M. F. Pulvis in iij partes æquales dividendus.

One portion to be taken immediately as the cold fit comes on; the 2nd portion to be taken at the same time the next day; and the third, the third day. In obstinate agues.

BERGIUS.

It is the seeds not the capsule that this author directs in the above prescription. The Capsicum or Cayenne pepper has likewise been given with the best effect in the advanced stage of the yellow fever, even after the black vomiting has come on, by some West-India practitioners. They direct it to be given in the form of pills with mucilage, each pill containing 3 grains of the pulverised capsicum, to be repeated every 2 or 3 hours. These pills should be well coated with dough or white wafer; otherwise the fiery sensation which the pepper excites in the throat, will make it difficult to persuade the patient to swallow a second dose. Some practitioners add opium to these pills. It is further to be remarked that the Cayenne pepper has been found to be an excellent remedy in the malignant ulcerated sore throat, taken internally and used also as a gargle. In these cases it has been prescribed in the form of an infusion, two tea spoonfuls of the pepper being added to half a pint of warm vinegar and the same quantity of boiling water. When it has stood for

about an hour, the liquor is strained through a fine cloth, and two table spoonfuls are given every half hour.

Powder with Arum and Carraway.

R. Rad. Ari recenter exsiccat. ℥j.
Sem. Carui ℥ss.
Magn. alb. ʒij. M.

Dose, a tea spoonful in a morning. In indigestion with a weak and slimy condition of the stomach; and in rheumatic and gouty constitutions. Altered from

NICOLAI.

A powder somewhat like this, which is after the manner of Quercetanus and Birkmann, used to have a place in our pharmacopœias, under the title of the Compound Powder of Arum. If the exsiccation of the root be properly managed, and the powder be afterwards carefully kept from the air, the medicine in this form, which is sometimes more convenient than that of a conserve or electuary, is not without considerable activity: But if these precautions be neglected, as they too often are, the arum in this state is rendered inert; and therefore the conserve is the preparation most to be depended upon.

In some obstinate head-achs, depending, as he supposed, upon a certain bilious condition of the alimentary canal, Bergius found the root of this plant, rubbed together with an equal quantity of vitriolated kali (sulphate of potass, Ed. Ph.) and half as much rhubarb, of singular service. So

combined, however, it seems to have hardly any other effect than that of a cathartic.

Powder with Ginger and Oil of Aniseed.

R. Sacch. purificat. ʒj.
Ol. Anisi gtt. ij.
Simul tritis adde
Myrrhæ ℈j.
Pulv. Zingib. ℈ss.
M. F. Pulvis.

To be taken twice a day. In debilities of the stomach, with loss of appetite.

HARTMAN.

Powder of Arnica.

Give of the powdered root of Arnica or Leopard's-bane ʒss for a dose, to be repeated every 2 or 3 hours. In typhoid bilious fevers.

STOLL.

Powder with Arnica and Cascarilla.

R. Pulv. Rad. Arnicæ ʒij.
—— Cascarillæ ℈iv.
M. et divide in vj vel viij partes æquales.

One to be taken every three or four hours, along with some mucilaginous decoction. In the same cases, and in the advanced stages of dysentery. With an equal quantity of cascarilla in place of the Winter's bark, this prescription is from

COLLIN.

Repeated trials made in the Vienna hospital have established beyond dispute, the cordial and alexipharmic virtues of this root. Stoll has emphatically called it the *Cinchona of the Poor.* Certain it is that, in his experiments, and in those

made by Collin, it operated like the Peruvian bark, in the sinking and exhausted stages of bilious fever and dysentery, raising the pulse, resisting putrefaction, and restraining the alvine discharge. In cases of great urgency, it may be given to the quantity of a drachm at a time, repeated every other hour. It promises to be a useful and cheap remedy for civil and military hospitals. For further observations on this subject, see Electuary, Infusion, and Decoction of Arnica.

Powder with Cinnamon and Long Pepper.

Give of the Aromatic Powder, L. Ph. 10 or 12 grs. for a dose.

Powder with Cinnamon and Ginger.

Give of the Aromatic Powder, Ed. Ph. 15 or 20 grs. for a dose.

These compositions answer the end sufficiently well of Fuller's more compound peptic powder; which he directs to be sprinkled upon a toast dipped in wine, and taken immediately after dinner and supper.

Magnesia, in a double or triple proportion, is frequently an useful addition to these powders.

Mustard Seed.

Give of unbruised Mustard Seed a table spoonful, night and morning. In dropsies.

MEAD.

In vernal intermittents, especially tertians, Bergius relates that these seeds given entire, and swallowed without being chewed, during the intermissions, to the amount of a large spoonful four or five times a day, often removed the fits. The patients were ordered not to drink any thing warm after them. This medicine is also useful in palsy and chronic rheumatism. Dr. Cullen has remarked, that the seeds given in the above manner, are never broken down or dissolved in the stomach, but pass away entire by stool. This explains why they may be given so freely without any harm.

White Pepper-corns.

Give of White Pepper-corns, unbruised, in number, twelve, in a glass of cold water, in a morning. In hemicrania proceeding from a weakness of the stomach.

LANGE.

Frustules of Horseradish.

Give of the fresh roots of horseradish, chopped small, a large spoonful (to be swallowed down without chewing) every morning for a month. In arthritic and scorbutic cases.

BERGIUS,

Who directs at the same time half a pint of the infusion of juniper tops to be drunk after this medicine.

Pills with Asafœtida and Salt of Amber.

℞. Asæfœtidæ.
Castorei, aa ʒjss.

Sal. Succini ʒss.
Ol. C. C. ℈ss.
Commixta Tinct. Myrrhæ coge in massam, unde formentur Pilulæ, quarum singulæ grana duo habeant.
PH. SUEC.

Four or five of these pills may be given three or four times a day. Bergius says he has cured tertians, and other intermittents of long standing, by these pills either alone, or joined with the use of the bark.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen grains or a scruple.

In the same manner may be given the

Compound Pills of Asafœtida, Ed. Ph.

Pills with Guaiacum and Aloes.

R. Gum. Guaiaci
Aloës aa ʒjss.
Bals. Per. q. s.
Ut fiat massa pilularis.

Dose, (a scruple or) half a drachm before suppers. For cold distempers of the stomach, and for prevention of the gout.

FULLER.

Perhaps if the guaiacum were employed in a larger, and the aloes in a smaller proportion, these pills, by being less purgative, would be better suited to most of the cases for which they are intended.

Turpentine Pills.

R. Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. ʒiij.
Terebinth. Venet. q. s.
Ex singul. ʒss hujus massæ fiant Pilulæ v, bis die sumendæ.

GUY'S HOSP.

Medicines of this kind are often employed for the cure of gleet and fluor albus. In slight cases of the former, Mr. John Hunter has found the balsams, turpentines, &c. to be of use. He thinks he has been able to ascertain this fact, that when they are of service, they are almost immediately so; therefore, if upon trial they are not found to lessen, or totally remove the gleet in five or six days he never has continued them longer: And even where they have either lessened or totally removed the gleet in that time, it will often recur upon leaving them off; and therefore, he adds, they should be continued for some time after the symptoms have disappeared. Dr. Cullen's observations, in this respect, are pretty much the same. On the other hand, Mr. Theden has seen turpentine prove hurtful in these cases; and hence in his Advice to Young Surgeons, he cautions against its general use. With regard to fluor albus, Dr. Cullen tells us that he frequently employed terebinthinate medicines in this disorder, but seldom with success; and one hindrance of this, he says, was, that few female stomachs could be brought to bear the

quantities that might be necessary. See further remarks respecting the use and abuse of terebinthinate and balsamic medicines under the article Drops of Balsam of Copaiva.

Bolus with Snakeroot and Camphor.

R. Serpentar. Virginian. pulv. ʒss.
Camphor. (Sp. Vin. subact.) ℈ss.
Succ Bacc. Sambuci spissat. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken every 3 hours. In the sinking stage of malignant fevers.

TISSOT.

Should there be much looseness of the bowels, the opiate confection, L. Ph. may be employed instead of the inspissated juice of elderberry.

Fifteen grains or a scruple will in most instances be a sufficient dose of the serpentaria; and perhaps the quantity of camphor in this prescription should be reduced to five or six grains.

Bolus with Ammoniacal Iron and Ginger.

R. Ferr. Ammon. (Muriat. Amm. et Ferri, Ph. Ed.)
Pulv. Zingib. aa gr. xij.
Muc. G. Tragacanth. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken twice a day. In debilities of the stomach.

HARDINGE.

Bolus with Ammonia and Spanish fly.

R. Ammon. præp. (Carbonat. Amm. Ph. Ed.)
Confect. Aromat. aa ℈j.

Canthar. in pulv. trit. gr. j.
Syr. vel Muc. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken every 6 or 4 hours, washing it down with a strong infusion of valerian and horseradish. In paralytic affections.

VAUGHAN.

According to the state of the patient and the effects of the medicine, the quantity of ammonia and aromatic confection, may be increased to half a drachm, or even two scruples; and the dose of the Spanish fly may be also doubled. This last, however, on account of its irritating effects upon the urinary passages, must be administered with caution; and should be discontinued as soon as any degree of strangury or pain and heat about the pubes, shew the bladder to be affected. Plentiful dilution with decoction of barley, gruel, or milk and water, must be had recourse to when such symptoms arise.

Bolus with Camphor and Oil of Cinnamon.

R. Camphor. gr. xv.
Ol. Cinnamom. gtt. iij.
Confect. Aromat. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus. See

DONALD MONRO.

We have substituted the aromatic confection for the conserve of rosemary, which is now excluded from our pharmacopœias. The author above-mentioned, says that Geoffroy (whose ori-

ginal prescription, however, contains also a grain of opium) recommends this bolus as a good remedy for promoting sweat.

Bolus of Aromatic Confection, L. Ph.

Half a drachm made into a bolus.

Bolus of Confection of Opium, L. Ph.

In the same quantity.

Bolus of Opiate Electuary, Ed. Ph.

In the quantity of two scruples.

Or these confections may be made into draughts, by mixing the aforesaid quantities with an ounce or an ounce and a half of any of the distilled waters.

Electuary with Arum, Lew. D.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg twice or thrice a day. In scorbutic and rheumatic cases.

This prescription is an improvement upon Sydenham's celebrated electuary for what he has termed the scorbutic rheumatism. This root has been also prescribed in the form of an emulsion, of which an example is given in the dispensatory last quoted; but the electuary composition is the best. In either of these ways the root of this vegetable may be given in doses from 10 grs. to a scruple, 3 or 4 times a day. From our own experience we can confirm what Lewis has re-

ported of the arum in cases of chronic rheumatism, especially when occurring in persons abounding in cellular membrane, and of a pallid complexion.

Electuary with Valerian and Ammonia.

℞. Pulv. Rad. Valer. sylv. ʒij.
—— Cinchon. subt. ʒss.
Ammon. præp. (Carbonat. Ammon. Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Syr. Zingib. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, from one to two drachms five or six times in the day. In periodical head-achs, which attack only one side of the head.

DONALD MONRO.

Electuary with Flowers of Arnica.

℞. Flor. Arnicæ ʒix.
Mellis vel Syrupi q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium molle.

To serve for 2 days. In agues.

COLLIN.

Dr. Donald Monro, as far as we have heard, is the only person (for it may be doubted whether Dr Home procured the genuine plant) who has made trial of the arnica in this kingdom. He gave it to some soldiers, labouring under intermitting and remitting complaints at Coxheath Camp, but without success. He acknowledges, however, that for want of a sufficient quantity of the medicine, his experiments were too few to admit of any general or certain conclusion. Dr.

Woodville says he has not been able to procure this plant from any of the London druggists.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

R. Ol. Terebinthinæ ʒij.
Mellis opt. ʒj.
M. F. Linctus.

Dose, a tea spoonful night and morning, with a draught of any weak warm drink after each dose. In the sciatica.

HOME.

Dr. Cheyne, who first recommended this medicine, says, that large doses of oil of turpentine, with honey, very often dislodge the hip-gout in a few days; but he adds, that it is extremely sickening, and strongly vomits, unless much diluted with weak sack-whey. In some of our hospitals it is ordered in the quantity of half a drachm twice a day. Dr. Cullen remarks that, though he never found any person's stomach to bear the oil of turpentine in the quantity proposed by Doctors Pitcairn and Cheyne, in the sciatica, and on this account, perhaps, was disappointed of its effects in the entire cure of the disease; yet, in less doses, he frequently found it an useful remedy. When over-dosed, as Dr. Donald Monro has remarked after Stedman, it disorders the alimentary and urinary passages in a violent manner; for which reason it should be given at first in small quantities, and be carefully watched during the course of its exhibition.

Draught with Vitriolic Æther.

R. Aq. menth. pip. ʒj.
Æther. vitriolici (Æther. Sulphur. Ph. Ed.) gtt. L.
Sacch. purificat. ʒj.
M. F. Haustus.

Varied from the

PH. GENEV.

Vitriolic æther (sulphuric æther) may be given in considerably larger doses (viz. 2 or 3 drachms) according to the constitution of the patient and the nature of the complaint. Opiates and the various preparations of ammonia are often joined to it, with advantage. It is a valuable remedy in asthma, and hysteria; but it is not much to be commended in gouty cases, in which, however, some physicians are very fond of prescribing it.

Draught with Long Pepper.

R. Piperis longi gr. [viii. vel] xij.
Confect. Aromat. ℈j.
Aq. menth. pip. ʒjss.
Sp. Myristicæ ʒij.
M. F. Haustus.

Against gout in the head or stomach.

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Salt of Hartshorn.

R. Sal. C. C. gr. xv.
Aq. Cinnamom. ʒjss.
Sp. Cinnam. ʒij.
Fiat Haustus.

Suited to cases of gout in the stomach. With the substi-

tution of cinnamon water and Spirit of Cinnamon for Rhenish wine, this is after

ROSENSTEIN.

It is also, like the draught with volatile liquor of hartshorn, mentioned under Diaphoretics, applicable to cases of chronic rheumatism.

Draught with Salt of Hartshorn and Ginger.

R. Pulv. Zingib. gr. xv.
Sal. C. C. gr. viij.
Aq. menth. pip. ℥jss.
Sp. myristicæ ʒij.
M. F. Haustus.

To be taken every 6th hour. In the same cases. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

The addition of a couple of drachms of some syrup of ginger, or syrup of orange peel to these 2 last draughts will be useful, by covering in some degree the pungency of the Vol. Salt on the fauces.

Draught with Tincture of Snakeroot.

R. Tinct. Serpentariæ ℥ss.
Aq. menth. pip. ℥j.
Sp. Cinnamom. ʒij.
Syr. Zingib. ʒj.
M. F. Haustus.

To be taken twice a day. In the same cases. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

The other aromatic tinctures, such as the

Compound Tincture of Cardamom, the Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, &c. may be given in the same manner and in the same doses. This practice, however, of giving spirituous preparations is too much abused. Aromatic compositions without the alkohol, especially when combined with opium, will generally be preferable.

Draught with Valerian and Salt of Hartshorn.

R. Pulv. Valer. sylv. ℈j.
Sal. C. C. gr. xv.
Aq. Cinnamom. ℥ij.
M. F. Haustus.
To be taken every 4th hour.

AKENSIDE.

Suited to cases of nervous head-ach, depression of spirits, and the advanced stages of low fever.

Draught with Balsam of Peru.

R. Bals. Per. (Vitell. Ovi subact.) ℥ss.
Aq. Cinnamomi ℥ij.
Sp. Ammon. (Alkohol. Ammon. Ph. Ed.) gtt. lx.
M. F. Haustus.
To be taken twice a day. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

Mucilage of gum arabic is preferable to the yolk of egg for the diffusion of balsamic and oleaginous substances through a watery medium; since it does not, as the late Dr. Fothergill has remarked, disagree with the stomach in any case; which, however, cannot be said of the vitellus ovi:

moreover, it is not liable to become rancid, and thereby excessively prejudicial; and, what will be of weight with some compounders, it is much less expensive. Besides the cases above-mentioned, there are also others, and especially those of phthisis, in which compositions of this sort are frequently prescribed by some practitioners; but, as we have before noticed under the order of Expectorants, the free and indiscriminate employment of this and the other balsams, in such affections of the lungs, has been very justly condemned by the same Dr. Fothergill. In like manner, the Chio or Venice Turpentine may be made up into draughts, and given in an equal, double, or even triple quantity, in cases of palsy.

Guaiacum Mixture.

As under DIAPHORETICS.

Mixture with Salt of Hartshorn.

R. Sal. C. C. ʒss.
Aq. menth. sativ. ʒvij.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. ʒj. M.

Dose, two spoonfuls occasionally. Against giddiness of the head after intermitting fevers. With the substitution of the mint for the simple alexiterial water, this is from

LIND.

Of mint-water we may here take an opportunity of observing, that Dr. Cullen thinks with many other practitioners, that the infusion of the herb in

warm water, agrees better with the stomach than the distilled water, which is often somewhat empyreumatic.

Mixture with Salt of Hartshorn and Aromatic Confection.

R. Sal. C. C. ʒss.
Confect. Aromat. ʒjss.
Aquæ puræ ℥vj.
Sp. Myristicæ ʒj.
Syr. Croci ʒss. M.

Two or 3 table spoonfuls to be given frequently. In the low and sinking state of the jail or hospital fever.

PRINGLE.

Camphor Emulsion.

R. Camphoræ ʒss.
Sacchar. purificat.
G. Arab. aa ʒij.
Simul tritis paulatim addantur
Aq. menth. sativ. ℥viij. M.

Dose, 2 table spoonfuls every 2 or 3 hours. After the manner of

COLLIN.

This method of exhibiting camphor, diffused through a watery vehicle by means of the mucilage, seems preferable to every other.

From its effects on animals, in the experiments of Carminati and Menghini (though Dr. Cullen quotes this last author to support a contrary opinion) and more especially from its usefulness in low nervous fevers, in the malignant small pox, &c.

we do not hesitate to consider camphor as a warm and cordial medicine, and therefore we rank it as such, in opposition to Dr. Cullen and some other writers, in the class of Stimulants. See Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. I. pp. 252-253.

Infusion of Horseradish and Mustard.

R. Rad. Raphan. rust. incis.
Sem. Sinap. contus. aa ʒij.
Aq. fervent. ℔ij.
Stent simul in loco calido, vase clauso, per horas xij.
Colaturæ adde
Sp. menth. pip. ʒij.
Dose, 4 ounces twice a day. In palsies.
St. Barthol. Hosp.

Hartman has an infusion of this root in beer, in the proportion of four ounces to two quarts, with the addition of two ounces of Winter's bark; which, drunk in larger quantities, may serve very well for rustic and hospital patients. Both prescriptions may be used with advantage, not only in paralytic, but likewise in scorbutic and rheumatic cases; in which last, however, from what Dr. Lange of Lunenburg has related, the expressed juice of the horseradish seems to prove the most efficacious. He gave it in the dose of a spoonful every morning. Perhaps this juice will answer all the purposes of the compound juice of scurvy-grass of our pharmacopœia.

Infusion of the Flowers of Arnica.

R. Flor. Arnicæ ʒj.

Aq. ferventis q. s.

Macera per dimidiam horam, vase clauso. Colaturæ ℔j adde

Syr. aurant. Cort ℥j.

The whole to be taken, at four or five doses, in the course of a day. In palsy. With the substitution of syrup of orange-peel for syrup of chamomile flowers, which is not kept in our shops, this is from

COLLIN.

The proportion of the flowers in this prescription, may be increased in some cases to three drachms, or half an ounce; but as they are apt to occasion sickness and pain in the stomach at the first takings, it is better to begin with a weak infusion, increasing the strength of it afterwards by degrees. This medicine may also be prescribed in the form of a decoction as underneath; but, of the two preparations, the infusion is the least unpleasant.

Decoction of the Flowers of Arnica.

℞. Flor. Arnicæ ℥ij.

Coque in Aq. puræ q. s.

Colaturæ ℔j. adde

Syr. Cort. aurant. ℥ss. M.

Dose, a cupful every 2 hours. In malignant or typhoid fevers.

STOLL.

Sometimes these flowers were employed by this physician in a larger proportion, such as an ounce or even more to the same quantity of water.

Decoction with Virginian Snakeroot.

R. Rad. Serpentar. contus. ʒiij.
Decoque ex Aq. puræ ʒxij ad ʒviij, adjecta sub finem coctionis
Elect. Opiat. Ph. Ed. ʒj.
Dein cola.

Dose, 4 spoonfuls every 4 or 5 hours. In dysentery accompanied with hospital fever.

PRINGLE.

In place of the Theriaca Andromachi, which is ordered in the original prescription, but which is now banished from the shops, an equal quantity of the Edinburgh opiate electuary is here prescribed.

Decoction of Mezereon.

R. Cort Rad. Mezerei ʒss.
Aquæ puræ ℔vj.
Decoque ad ℔iv, sub finem coctionis addens
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. incis. ʒss.

Doze, half a pint 4 times a day. See

RUSSELL.

This acrid vegetable operates chiefly by perspiration (see DIAPHORETICS); hence its use in venereal nodes, in chronic rheumatism, as well as in various cutaneous affections.

Wine.

In the hands of a skilful and judicious practitioner, wine is one of the best and most powerful stimulants which art or nature are capable of

affording; for, besides its well known use as a cordial in the common cases of languor, weakness, and exhaustion, modern practice has moreover shewn it to be an admirable remedy in scurvy, gangrene, and typhus fevers. In the advanced stages of the last-mentioned fevers, it has been administered with the best effect by Pringle, Huxham, Brokelsby, &c. The first named physician used to order, in the jail or hospital fever, from a quarter to half a pint in a day, of the strong kind of wine; and of Rhenish or small French wine, as much as a quart a day. In low or nervous fevers, Dr. Gilchrist allowed a bottle a day; and Dr. Heysham gave as much as two bottles and a half in the space of twenty-four hours, in the putrid fever which appeared at Carlisle in 1781, and thinks that even more might sometimes be given with great advantage. Port wine is that which is generally employed in, and best suited to the above-mentioned cases; though some physicians have lately recommended Madeira. It is proper to remark, however, that there are certain states in low and malignant fevers, in which the exhibition of wine is manifestly hurtful; and its use should always be laid aside whenever it is found to increase the heat, watchfulness, or delirium, or not to abate the frequency of the pulse. And it is further to be noticed, that many practitioners of the present day (with whom "medicine is become the art of administering drams")

are too fond of prescribing with a lavish and random hand, wine and other cordials in the cases above-mentioned, "drenching their patients therewith (to use the expressions of a bold and novel writer on this subject) till they are stimulated to death." Instead of wine, some have recommended London bottled porter, or bottled ale, for the above purposes; but we may observe, that though it may refresh somewhat more at first, it rarely proves so good a cordial in the end, and that it is moreover exceptionable on account of its purgative tendency. These bottled malt liquors have, however, on many occasions, been found to answer very well instead of wine, in the army and navy.

Mustard Whey.

R. Lactis Vaccini ℔j.
Sem. Sinap. contus. ʒj.
Coquantur invicem ad separationem casei, tumque serum coletur.

Dose, a tea cupful.

DISP. FULD.

Vinous Infusion of Arum and Horseradish.

R. Rad. Ari recent. ʒiij.
Raphan. rustican. ʒjss.
Fol. Trifol. paludos. manip. j.
Vini Rhenani ℔iij.
Digere leni calore.

Dose, a wine glassful twice or thrice a day. In scorbutic cases. Altered from

BOERHAAVE.

Tincture of Guaiacum.

As under DIAPHORETICS.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom, L. Ph.

Dose, a tea spoonful or two in a glass of cold water.

In the same manner may be taken the

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, L. Ph.

Both these tinctures are more commonly given with bitter infusions or decoctions, in the form of draughts.

Drops with Tincture of Spanish Flies.

R. Rhabarbari ʒjss.
G. Guaiaci gr. XLV.
Laccæ ʒss.
Cantharidum contus. ʒj.
Infundantur in Sp. Vini rectificati ʒxij et fiat colatura.

Dose, from 30 to 50 drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleets. With the omission of some cochineal, this is from

MEAD.

What has been said before respecting the use of balsams in gleets, will be equally applicable here. The above acrid animal substances have been employed, and sometimes with success, in various other affections of the urinary passages, besides gleets; such as fluor albus, diabetes, suppression, and incontinency of urine, when brought on by an

over distension of the bladder. It may seem a paradox, says Dr. Carmichael Smith (who has recommended the cantharides in the two last cases) that the same medicine should be employed with success in two diseases so directly opposite to each other; but, he observes, however opposite these complaints may be in appearance, they often arise from the same cause, and either follow in succession, or exist (that is a partial suppression and incontinency) at one and the same time. The ischuria vesicalis, or suppression of urine, in which the last mentioned author has experienced the good effects of cantharides, is accompanied by strangury; and may be distinguished from other species of ischuria, not only by this symptom, but also by a painful swelling at the region of the pubes, by the suppression being seldom complete, and always accompanied, sooner or later, by incontinency of urine. Both in this incontinency of urine, which follows or accompanies the ischuria vesicalis, and in that which accompanies a palsy of the lower extremities, the same medicine has proved uncommonly serviceable. It is proper to remark, that Dr. Carmichael Smith recommends the cantharides in substance, having repeatedly tried the tincture without effect. He generally gave them, made into pills, in the dose of one, two, or three grains, twice a day. In case of violent strangury, or other disagreeable symptoms (which, however, when the medicine is administered

in the doses just mentioned, are not likely to happen) recourse must be had to mucilaginous liquors, emulsions, or milk. Of the internal exhibition of cantharides in low fevers, we avoid taking notice, judging it to be an improper practice.

Drops of Balsam of Copaiva.

Give of Balsam of Copaiva 20 or 40 drops on a lump of sugar, once or twice a day. In hæmorrhoidal affections, in which it was frequently employed with success by

CULLEN.

Taken in this manner it proves laxative. This balsam is also frequently given in the same way, and in the same doses, in fluor albus and gleets; with regard to its use in which cases, the same precautions as those already mentioned under the Turpentine Pills, should be attended to. As to its employment in ulcerations of the lungs, accompanied with hectic fever, though some respectable practitioners have followed the example of Fuller, yet the majority of physicians seem now to be against such a practice. Murray, who has brought under one view the authorities of both sides, exhorts those who exercise the medical art, to pursue a middle path, avoiding equally to condemn or extol, till they shall have examined its effects with impartiality, and under various circumstances, both by itself, and with the addition of correctives; thus, proceeding in their experiments the same as if the subject were entirely new.

Water of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Water of Carbonate of Potass, Ed. Ph.

Spirit of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Aromatic Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Fœtid Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

All these preparations of ammonia may be given in doses of 20, 30 or 40 drops, in a draught of water, or any other appropriate vehicle.

Pepper Cataplasm.

R. Sem. Sinap. contus. ℔ss.
Piperis albi.
Zingiberis aa ʒj.
Oxymel. Scillæ q. s.
Ut fiat Cataplasma.

GRUNER.

Mustard Cataplasm, L. Ph.

Both these cataplasms, commonly termed sinapisms, are applied to the soles of the feet and

other parts of the body, in low fevers, when accompanied with stupor or delirium; and in cases of apoplexy, palsy, &c. In regard to their employment in fevers, it may be doubted whether they are ever beneficial.

Cummin Cataplasm, L. Ph.

Cummin Plaster, L. Ph.

Labdanum Plaster, L. Ph.

These Plasters are applied to the pit of the stomach in painful and spasmodic affections of that part, and to the umbilical region in cases of colic, flatulency, &c.

Plaster of Burgundy Pitch, L. Ph.

To be applied upon or near the part affected. In rheumatic pains.

Plaster of Spanish Fly, L. Ph.

This last, which is commonly known by the name of blistering plaster, is of great and extensive use in the healing art; for blisters may be justly ranked amongst the principal remedies for many disorders, both acute and chronic, both with and without inflammation. Thus they are often employed with the greatest advantage in low nervous fevers, in the confluent small-pox, in the putrid sore throat; in ophthalmia, phrenitis, inflammatory sore throat, peripneumony, hepatitis

gastritis, rheumatism; in apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, asthma, convulsions, periodical head-ach, spasms of the stomach, &c.

Epithem with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

Let a piece of thick flannel, moistened with two parts of common sweet oil, and one of volatile liquor of hartshorn (or in such a proportion as the skin will bear) be applied to the throat, and renewed once in four or five hours. In the inflammatory sore throat.

PRINGLE,

Who says he had this medicine from the late Dr. Young, of Edinburgh. By this means, he observes, the neck, and sometimes the whole body, is put into a sweat; which, after bleeding, either carries off or lessens the inflammation.

Epithem with Tincture of Spanish Flies.

R. Pulv. Cantharid. ʒj.
Sp. Vin. rectificat. (Alkohol. Ph. Ed.) ℥iv.
Digere leni calore per ij dies. In liquore colato solve Camphoræ ʒss.
To be rubbed on the parts affected. In palsy.

BANG.

The practice of rubbing paralytic limbs with flannel, moistened either with the common tincture of cantharides, or with such a tincture as the above, deserves to be more generally adopted in this country.

Epithem with Camphor and Salt of Hartshorn.

R. Sp. Camphorat. (Tinct. Camphor. Ph. Ed.) ℥iv.

Sal. C. C. ℥ss.
Ol. Juniperi.
— Succini aa ʒij. M.

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases as the last. With the omission of the sal ammoniac, this is the spiritus paralyticus of

BANG.

Camphorated Spirit, L. Ph.

Camphorated Tincture, Ed. Ph.

To be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, chilblains, &c.

Liniment of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Ammoniated Oil, Ed. Ph.

To be rubbed on the part affected, in rheumatic pains, &c.

Compound Liniment of Camphor, L. Ph.

Camphorated Oil, Ed. Ph.

To be used in the same cases.

Compound Liniment of Soap, L. Ph.

Tincture of Soap, Ed. Ph.

Either of these to be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, &c.

Aromatic Fomentation, Lew. D.

This fomenation which is taken from the Edinburgh Hospital, affords great relief when applied to the abdomen, in painful and spasmodic affections of the bowels, &c.

For other examples of stimulant fomentations, see Antiseptics.

Epithem of Garlick Juice.

Dip some cotton in the juice of garlic, and put it into the ear, repeating the application several times for one day. In rheumatic deafness.

BERGIUS.

The juice, thus applied, occasions a redness, pain, and increased sensibility of the meatus auditorius for a day or two: these effects are succeeded by an itching and desquamation of the part, and then the hearing generally returns. Dr. Cullen relates that he has, in like manner, found the juice of onion, put into the ear at bed time, very useful in cases of deafness.

Collutory with Vinous Infusion of Mustard.

R. Sem. Sinap. contus ʒj.
Vini albi ℔j.
Macera sine calore et colaturæ adde
Sp. Lavend. comp. ʒij.

A table spoonful or more to be held frequently in the mouth and spit out again. In palsy of the tongue.

THOMPSON.

Gargle with Ammonia and Alkohol.

R. Ammon. præp. (Carbonat. Ammoniæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒj.
Sp. Vin. Gallic. (Alkohol. dilut. Ph. Ed.) ʒij..
Decoct. Hordei ʒxij. M.

DONALD MONRO.

Sir J. Pringle used to employ in the inflammatory sore throat, a stimulant gargle made of decoction barley, thirteen ounces; rose honey, two ounces; vinegar, one ounce, and a spoonful of mustard.

Gargle with Contrayerva.

As under ANTISEPTICS.

CLASS IX.

ANTISPASMODICS.

MEDICINES which are suited to disorders accompanied with convulsive movements, or strong contractions of the muscular fibres, are termed Antispasmodics.

Enumeration of the principal Antispasmodics.

Ammonia et ejus præparata.
Vol. Alkali and its preparations.
Oleum animale.
Animal oil.
Castoreum..... Castor *Fiber.*
Castor.
Cantharis..... Meloë *vesicatorius.*
Spanish fly.
Moschus..... Moschus *moschiferus.*
Musk.

Anisum..... Pimpinella *Anisum.*
Aniseed.
Asafœtida..... Ferula *Asafœtida.*
Asafœtida.
Aurantium hisp..... Citrus *aurantium.*
Seville Orange.
Camphor..... Laurus *Camphora.*
Camphor.
Cardamine..... Cardamine *pratensis.*
Ladysmock.

Cicuta..... Conium *maculatum.*
Hemlock.
Cinchona..... Cinchona *officinalis.*
Peruvian Bark.
Galbanum..... Bubon *Galbanum.*
Galbanum.
Hyoscyamus..... Hyoscyamus *niger.*
Henbane.
Ipecacuanha..... Callicocca *Ipecac.* Brot.
Ipecacuanha. Cephaëlis *Ipecac.* Willd.
Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum.*
Tobacco.
Opium..... Papaver *somniferum.*
Opium.
Valeriana..... Valeriana *officinalis.*
Valerian.

Succinum.
Amber.
Æther vitriolicus..... Æther sulphuricus, Ed. Ph.
Vitriolic Æther. Sulphuric Æther.

Hydrargyri quædam præparata.
Some preparations of Quicksilver.
Cupri quædam præparata.
Certain preparations of Copper.
Zincum calcinatum..... Oxydum Zinci, Ph. Ed.
Calcined Zinc..... Oxyd of Zinc.

Electrisatio.
Electrization.
Galvanisatio.
Galvanization.
Epispastica.
Epispastics

Tonica.
Tonics.
Narcotica.
Narcotics.

Powder of Ipecacuanha.

Give of Powdered ipecacuanha, from three to five grains every morning, or every other morning, in cases of chronic or habitual asthma.

AKENSIDE.

In a dose of five grains, this medicine, says the above-mentioned author, generally acts as an emetic: on some persons, however, it has not that effect, nor produces any alteration in the stomach beyond mere sickness; which almost always happens when only three grains are given. Yet, in these instances, the medicine is equally useful as in those where it proves emetic; so that the relief which it brings to the asthma, does not depend on the action of vomiting, but seems owing (he observes) to that general antispasmodic or relaxant property which belongs to ipecacuanha. He sometimes persisted in this method for a month or six weeks; and though the patients generally remonstrated against it at first, yet after a little experience they willingly submitted. By the same mode of action, ipecacuanha given in still smaller doses (half a grain for instance) proves serviceable in the hooping cough, in uterine hæmorrhages (see Class I. D.) and in dysentery.

Powder of Cardamine Flower.

Give of Powdered cardamine or ladysmock flowers, half a drachm, twice a day. In chorea, and other convulsive affections.

BAKER.

This remedy must be persevered in for several weeks. In every case in which he has used this medicine, Sir G. Baker has observed, that it has agreed well with the stomach, and that it has seemed to strengthen the digestive powers. The dose may be doubled or tripled in some cases. These flowers may also be conveniently given in other forms, viz. in the form of a bolus or draught.

Powder of Orange Leaves.

R. Fol. aurant. exsiccat. ʒss.
Sacchar. purificat. ℈j.
Tere simul in Pulverem.
To be taken twice or thrice a day. In convulsions.

HARTMAN.

This medicine is also given in the form of infusion and decoction; examples of which may be seen further on.

Powder of Wild Valerian Root.

Give of Powdered wild valerian root, one drachm, 3 or 4 times a day. In epilepsy.

QUARIN.

Ever since this medicine was first recommended by Columna, Marchant, and Tissot, it has con-

tinued to be a favourite remedy with foreign practitioners, in epileptic and other convulsive disorders. It used to be exhibited in doses too small, but of late it has been prescribed in the above-mentioned cases in very large quantities. Quarin mentions, that he has given five drachms of the powdered root in a day, for a length of time; Mr. Mudge has administered half an ounce of it twice a day, in a catalepsy; M. Desbois de Rochefort, late physician to the Charity Hospital, directs from two drachms to one or two ounces of the powder, for four or five takings; Dr. Odhelius, a Swedish physician, gradually, and with good effect, increased the dose of the root in substance to as much as ten or twelve drachms; lastly, Dr. Herz, of Berlin, relates the case of an epileptic patient, who took more than thirty ounces of valerian in the course of a fortnight. The fits, which had resisted various other antispasmodic remedies, were entirely removed by this medicine. For covering its disagreeable taste, and for making it sit better on the stomach, it is proper to mix with it some aromatic, such as a little mace. Wild valerian root is likewise a powerful remedy in various nervous affections, and particularly in hemicrania, in which it has been strongly recommended by Dr. J. Fordyce. The dose which he prescribes for the cure of this sort of head-ach, is from one to two drachms of the powder, three or four times a day for some length of time.

Opium Pills, L. Ph.

As under NARCOTICS.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Ph.

As under STIMULANTS.

Compound Pills of Asafœtida, Ed. Ph.

As under STIMULANTS.

Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.

R. Castorei ʒj.
Sal. Succini ʒss.
Extr. Rutæ q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ xxiv.

Dose, 3 pills night and morning. In hysteria.

SYDENHAM.

Castor may be given in the form of a bolus in larger quantities, and consequently with greater effect. Thouvenel (Memoire sur les Substances Animales Medicamenteuses, 1778) gave it to the extent of several drachms, in a day. It frequently proves, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, a powerful antispasmodic, and has been useful in every case requiring such remedies, especially when given in substance, and in large quantities.

Calomel Pills.

As under SIALAGOGUES.

Quicksilver, whether used internally or externally, is, in certain cases, one of the most powerful antispasmodics which the materia medica is

capable of affording. Accordingly, it has been found to be of singular efficacy in difficulty of swallowing from spasms of the œsophagus, in suppression of urine from spasms occupying the neck of the bladder, in epileptic affections, in trismus, in tetanus, and in hydrophobia; the quicksilver ointment being at the same time rubbed upon the skin, in many of these cases. From the success with which calomel has been employed by Dr. Rush in the croup, may we not expect that it would likewise prove serviceable in cases of hooping cough?

Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper, Ed. Ph.

As under TONICS.

Pills of Calcined Zinc. (Oxyd of Zinc.)

As under TONICS.

Bolus with Valerian and Rust of Iron.

R. Pulv. Rad. Valer. sylv. ʒj.
Rubig. Ferri (Carbonat. Ferri Ph. Ed.) ℈ss.
Muc. G. Arab. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

After the manner of

ST. THOS. HOSP.

Bolus with Musk and Camphor.

R. Camphor. (Sp. Vin. subact.) gr. v.
Moschi gr. xv.
Succ. Bacc. Sambuci q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

See

HARTMAN.

Either in combination with camphor, as below, or by itself, musk proves an admirable remedy in various spasmodic complaints; and particularly, as Dr. Wall has shewn, in certain convulsive affections (such as hiccup and subsultus tendinum) which accompany typhoid fevers. He prefers the form of a bolus, as in this way the perfume is not near so strong as in any other. Dr. Cullen observes, that musk is one of the most powerful antispasmodics that we are acquainted with. He mentions a case of spasm of the pharynx, in which, after other remedies had failed, musk afforded very great relief. Aaskow and De Berger, two distinguished Swedish physicians, have used it with great success in the hooping cough. The latter prescribed it in doses of fifteen grains, every six hours, and found that after six or eight doses, the coughing fits were generally removed. The most delicate children bore these large doses of the medicine without inconvenience. To such patients it is more conveniently given in a fluid form, than in that of a bolus.

In hydrophobia, which, in many respects is a spasmodic disease, musk is considered as a principal remedy. It is, no doubt, the most active ingredient in the Tonquin medicine, so celebrated among the Chinese for curing those that are bitten by a mad dog; nor are there wanting testimonies of its efficacy in such cases from some of our own practitioners.

We lament with Dr. Wall, that a medicine of such consequence should be so frequently adulterated, and that the criteria of its genuineness should be so ill settled. Dr. Cullen, who makes a similar complaint, observes that he judged of its goodness by the strength of its odour. Perfumes, especially those derived from the animal kingdom, produce a powerful impression, soon after being swallowed, upon the cerebral system. They are not, however, (as in the case of musk) always soluble in the gastric juice, and how they produce their effect we are at a loss to explain.

Bolus with Musk and Salt of Hartshorn.

R. Moschi.
Sal. C. C. aa ℈ss.
Cons. Ros. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.

To be taken every third hour. In mortifications, accompanied with, or occasioned by convulsive spasms, or arising from local injury, producing irritation.

WHITE.

Would not a similar combination, but in different proportions, of opium and salt of hartshorn, prove equally efficacious in the above-mentioned species of gangrene? This deserves to be tried; for as more than an ounce of the musk is sometimes required to finish the cure, the medicine is so expensive that it cannot be turned to very general use.

Camphor Bolus.

R. Camphoræ ʒss.
Cons. Cynosb. q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.
To be taken at night. In maniacal cases.

WINTRINGHAM.

By repeating this medicine at first every night, and afterwards (the dose being reduced to a scruple) every other night, the above-mentioned author has cured several maniacs. The use of it should be premised by due evacuations by stool, and by the lancet. Some recommend nitre to be mixed with it, in the proportion of ten grains of this salt to a scruple of camphor, and others combine it with vinegar, as in the camphor mixture farther on. But although this medicine, whether given alone or in conjunction with other remedies, has sometimes afforded considerable relief, and even brought about a cure in maniacal cases: it has more frequently failed of producing either of those good effects, and in a few instances it has turned out hurtful. Upon the whole, therefore, camphor seems to be a doubtful remedy in maniacal cases.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Valerian.

R. Pulv. Cinchon subt. ʒj.
—— Rad. Valer. sylv. ʒij.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, a drachm (or the size of a nutmeg) night and morning. To be persisted in for several months. In epilepsy.

MEAD.

This electuary may likewise be employed with advantage in chorea and other convulsive affections; in which the Peruvian bark is an excellent remedy, and will often effect a cure without the help of the valerian, or any other medicine.

Musk Mixture, L. Ph.

Dose, from one to two ounces, every 2nd or 3d hour.

The proportion of musk in this prescription, may be often increased with advantage, and a few drops of water of ammonia, or spirit of ammonia, either simple or succinated, are in some cases an useful addition. Dr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, cured a violent convulsive affection in a young lady, by musk administered in this way, in doses of half a drachm every four hours. Æther and opium are moreover useful additions to it.

Æther Draught.

As under STIMULANTS. Joined with opium, æther has been administered with success by several British practitioners, in the vomiting and hiccup so alarming in the Yellow Fever.

Draught with Castor and Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

R. Decoct. Cinchonæ ℥j.

Castorei gr. viij.
M. F. Haustus.
To be given every 4th hour. In the hooping-cough.
MORRIS.

This is a proper dose for a child eight or ten years old. For patients under or beyond that age, the quantity must be lessened or increased.

Draught with Valerian Powder.

R. Pulv. Rad. Valer. sylv. ʒjss.
Cujusvis Aquæ distillat. ℥ij.
Sp. Lavend. c. ʒss. M.
To be taken thrice a day. In epilepsy.
GUY'S HOSP.

Acidulated Camphor Mixture.

R. Camphoræ.
G. Arab. aa ʒj.
Sacch. purificat. ʒiij.
Simul tritis adde paulatim
Aceti calid. ʒss.
Cujusvis Aquæ distillatæ ʒvij. M.
To be consumed in the course of a day. In maniacal cases. Varied from
LOCHER.

Mixture with Musk and Camphorated Tincture of Opium.

R. Mist. Moschatæ ʒvj. [vel ʒviiss.]
Tinct. Op. Camph. (Tinct. Opii Ammoniatæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.
—— Valer. ammoniat. ʒj. M.
Dose, (one or) two spoonfuls 3 or 4 times a day. In hooping cough. (For children a tea spoonful, and young persons a dessert spoonful will be a sufficient dose.)
HUGH SMITH.

Mixture with Inspissated Juice of Hemlock.

R. Succ. Cicutæ spissat. gr. j.
Aq. puræ ʒjss.
Syr. Althææ ʒss. M.

Dose, a large spoonful. The whole to be consumed in a day. In the hooping-cough. For children from six months to two years old.

BUTTER.

Small additions of the inspissated juice, or extract are to be made every day, or every other day, till symptoms of relief appear. For a child under six months, half a grain of the extract in an ounce of water, sweetened with sugar, is a proper quantity, to be consumed, in like manner, in the course of a day. For every year above two years, up to twenty, an addition of half a grain is to be allowed. For patients beyond that age, ten grains are a proper quantity for the first day's consumption, the dose being afterwards gradually increased according to its effect. If the patient should not have two stools a day, a little magnesia or polychrest salt, is to be added to the mixture; and if the medicine should disagree, it may be given in less quantity, or be discontinued for a time.

Infusion of Valerian and Rosemary.

R. Rad. Valer. sylv. ʒij.
Rorismarini ʒss.
Aq. ferventis ℔iv.
Macera vase clauso per sex horas. Liquori colato adde
Sp. Rorismarini ʒij.

Dose, 3 or 4 ounces twice or thrice a day. In the same cases as the powder of valerian. After the manner of the

ED. HOSP.

Decoction of Orange Leaves.

R. Fol. Aurantii ʒvij.
Aq. puræ ℥x.
Coque per iij horas vase clauso. Colaturæ adde
Vini rubri ℥v.
Sacchar. purificati quantum satis sit ad gratum saporem.

Dose, 3 or 4 ounces 3 or 4 times a day. In the same cases as the Powder of Orange leaves. See

DE HAEN.

Drops with Succinated Spirit of Ammonia and Æther.

R. Sp. Ammoniæ succinat. partem unam.
— Æther. Vitriol. comp. partes duas. M.

Dose, 30 or 40 drops in water, or mint-water. In hysteria, chorea and other convulsive disorders. After the manner of

BANG.

Drops of Animal Oil, L. Ph.

Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

Drops of Amber Oil, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen or twenty drops on a lump of sugar, washed down with any weak liquor. In epilepsy, hysteria, &c.

Drops of Tincture of Amber, Swed. Ph.

Dose, forty, fifty, sixty drops. In the same cases as the preceding.

We wonder that a similar preparation of amber

has not been received into our pharmacopœias. The Swedish college direct their tincture to be made, by digesting one ounce of amber in four ounces of vitriolic æther; whilst the amber tincture of the Danish Dispensatory is prepared from two ounces of amber digested in a pint of Hoffmann's mineral anodyne liquor.

Drops with Tincture of Asafœtida and Tincture of Castor.

R. Tinct. Asafœtidæ.
——— Castorei aa ʒss.
Liquor. Vol. C. C. ʒij. M.

Dose, a tea spoonful in a glass of water. After HARTMAN.

With the ingredients in varied proportions, this prescription is an imitation of the Compound Tincture of Castor of the Ed. Ph. but which should have been termed Ammoniated Tincture of Castor.

Drops of Vitriolic Æther, (Sulphuric Æther, Ed. Ph.)

Dose, 60 or 80 drops on a lump of sugar.

Drops of Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther, L. Ph.

Dose, 50 or 60 drops in any appropriate vehicle.

This is supposed to be a similar preparation with Hoffman's celebrated anodyne liquor.

In the same manner may be given

Drops of Spirit of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Drops of Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Drops of Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia, L. Ph.

Drops of Fœtid Ammoniated Alkohol, Ed. Ph.

Asafœtida Clyster.

R. Asæfœtidæ ʒij.
Decoct. Avenæ ℥x vel ℥xij.
M. pro Enemate.

In hysteria, spasmodic colic, &c.

BANG.

Clyster with Oil of Aniseed.

R. Ol. Lini ℔ss.
— Anisi ʒj.
M. F. Enema.

To be repeated according as required. In colic and flatulency. With a reduced proportion of the essential oil, this is from

GAUBIUS.

Musk Clyster.

R. Moschi gr. xij.
Sacchar. purificat. ℈ij.
Pulv. G. Arab. ℈j.
Simul tritis addantur
Jusculi cujusvis tenuis ℥iv.
Ut fiat Enema.

To be injected every 2 or 3 hours. For children seized with convulsions. After the manner of

WALL.

The quantity of musk should be increased according to the age of the patient. The above is sufficient for one of 7 or 8 years. Thirty or 40 drops of spirit of ammonia (ammoniated alkohol, Ed. Ph.) will often prove an useful addition to this clyster.

Epithem with Confection of Opium.

R. Confect. Opiat. ʒvj.
Sp. Camphorat. (Tinct. Camph. Ed. Ph.) ʒx.
Acet. distillat. ℥ij.

To be spread upon linen rag, and applied warm to the region of the stomach. In vomitings, and spasmodic affections of the stomach. After the manner of

WINTRINGHAM.

Quicksilver Ointment.

As under SIALAGOGUES.

In spasmodic affections of the œsophagus, and of the neck of the bladder; and in tetanus and hydrophobia.

Cummin Plaster, L. Ph.

Compound Plaster of Labdanum, L. Ph.

Asafœtida Plaster, Ed. Ph.

Opiate Plaster.

As under NARCOTICS.

Hemlock Plaster.

As under NARCOTICS.

Henbane Plaster.

As under NARCOTICS.

These plasters may be applied to the region of the stomach, or to the umbilical region, in spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, in hysteria, &c.

Compound Liniment of Camphor, L. Ph.

Opiate Liniment, Ed. Ph.

Electrisation.

Amongst the diseases in which electricity is especially useful, by its antispasmodic effects, may be mentioned chorea, epilepsy, catalepsy, wry neck, &c.

Tobacco Clyster;
and
Tobacco-Smoke Clyster.

As under CATHARTICS.

Rubbing the Parts affected with Tincture of Cantharides.

——————————— *Tincture of Opium.*

CLASS X.

NARCOTICS.

NARCOTICS are medicines which diminish sensibility and irritability, abate pain, and induce stupor or sleep. They are also termed Anodynes and Hypnotics.

Enumeration of the principal Narcotics.

Aconitum..... Aconitum *Napellus*.
Aconite. Monkshood.
Belladonna..... Atropa *Belladonna*.
Deadly Nightshade.
Camphora..... Laurus *Camphora*.
Camphor.
Cicuta..... Conium *maculatum*.
Hemlock.
Digitalis..... Digitalis *purpurea*.
Foxglove.
Hyoscyamus..... Hyoscyamus *niger*.
Henbane.
Nicotiana ..... Nicotiana *Tabacum*.
Tobacco.
Opium..... Papaver *somniferum*.
Opium.
Stramonium..... Datura *Stramonium*.
Thorn-apple.

Gas hydrogenium.
Hydrogen gas.

Gas Hydrogenium carbonatum.
Carbonated hydrogen gas.

Powder with Inspissated Juice of Aconite.

As under DIAPHORETICS.

Opiate Powder, L. and Ed. Ph.

Dose, from five to ten grains.

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Opium.

As under DIAPHORETICS.

Opium Pills, L. Ph.

Give for a dose, three, four, or five grains, to be repeated as often as the urgency of the case requires.

Pills with Opium and Pepper.

Give of the Opiate Pills, Ed. Ph. from 5 to 15 grs. for a dose.

The dose of opium for adults, is, at a medium, says Dr. Cullen, 1 gr. (or 5 grs. of the first, and 10 grs. of the 2nd pills) but, adds the same author, it is often safe and proper to give more than a grain; and whenever there is any irritation in the system to be overcome, it is commonly necessary to go still further. Thus, if moderate doses, which should always be begun with, do not answer, they must be repeated and increased, till the desired effect is obtained; and in this way the doses of this drug may be pushed with safety to a very great length. In a case of gout in the stomach he has gone by degrees to the quantity of ten

grains twice a day; and in tetanus, hydrophobia, mania, and the venereal disease, it has been given in still larger doses. Dr. Binns, of Liverpool, has given as much as two scruples of solid opium at one dose, in mania; and some other practitioners of the same place have given it as profusely in this disorder; and as we are told with good effect. But we think it right to wait for further testimonies of its safety and efficacy, before we recommend it to be prescribed in maniacal or other cases, in such hazardous quantities. The free exhibition of opium in some of the cases just mentioned, as well as in intermittents, cholera morbus, typhoid fevers, and gangrene, (not to mention its employment in abortions and difficult parturition) may be reckoned among the greatest improvements in the modern practice of physic. At the same time we must not conceal that the greatest abuses prevail in regard to the administration of this valuable drug; which is too frequently prescribed in inflammatory and plethoric cases, when accompanied with pain, before venesection or other modes of depletion have been resorted to; whence all the symptoms become aggravated. In like manner it is often exhibited too soon, and too largely in cases of visceral obstruction, and dysentery. In many of these cases antimonials and other Diaphoretics are advantageously joined with the opium.

Attempts have lately been made to prepare

opium from poppies cultivated in Great Britain; for the encouragement of which attempts, premiums have been offered and awarded by the Adelphi Society. Of such British opium some samples have been found to produce the same narcotic effects as the genuine Oriental opium, when given in a double or triple quantity. But although this has been proved to be the fact with regard to some specimens; the trials made with other parcels have not been equally satisfactory; so that upon the whole, the use of the British opium (which is so liable to variation from the unfavourable state of the weather in this climate) is not to be recommended.

Pills of the Inspissated Juice of Henbane.

℞ Succ. Hyoscyami spissat. ℈ss.
Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrhiz. q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ x.

One or two to be given night and morning. In spasmodic, maniacal, and painful affections. See

STOERCK.

From one grain, the dose of this extract may, in some cases, be gradually increased till as much as a scruple, or even half a drachm of it is taken in the course of a day. Dr. Cullen says, he seldom found the soporiferous or anodyne effects appear, till he had proceeded to doses of eight or ten grains, and that he often found it necessary to go on to fifteen or twenty grains. It has not been

so much employed amongst us as it deserves to be. Dr. Anthony Fothergill, of Bath, has prescribed it with success in certain cases of insanity. He began with five grains of the extract night and morning, and gradually increased the quantity to thirty grains and upwards in the day. It was found, however, that when more than thirty grains were given in that space of time, disagreeable symptoms, such as vertigo and drowsiness, were occasioned. Dr. Donald Monro mentions, that a young lady labouring under a deep consumption, took every night at bed time, for some months, six grains of this extract, which procured her rest, without heating her, or making her uneasy in the night, as opiates had always done. Seeing that it often induces sleep when opium fails, and that instead of constipating the bowels, it rather tends to keep them open, we cannot but consider it as a very useful narcotic; and, though some practitioners have been disappointed in its effects (but what medicine in such cases will always succeed) we think it ought to have been admitted into our college pharmacopœia.

Hemlock Pills.

R. Succ. Cicutæ spissat. ʒj.
Pulv. Fol. Cicutæ q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ, quarum singulæ ij grana habeant.

Dose, at first, one pill night and morning; to be afterwards increased by degrees to as much as the constitution will bear. In scirrhous, scrophulous, and cancerous affections, and in old ulcers.

STOERCK.

In some instances the dose of this medicine has been gradually increased to as much as two or three drachms in the course of a day. To the list of diseases in which hemlock has been found useful, may be added syphilis, lepra, rheumatism, hooping-cough. The Abbe Mann cured himself of the gout, by taking the extract of this plant. The powder of the dried leaves is preferred by some practitioners to the extract. Of the powder, the dose is from ten to twenty grains twice or thrice a day. Nausea, vomitings, vertigo, diarrhœa, &c. are signs of an over dose of the medicine.

The Peruvian bark, in some cases, and muriated quicksilver in others, have been given with great advantage, in conjunction with the extract of hemlock.

Draught with Tincture of Opium.

R. Aq. Cinnamom. ℥j.
Tinct. Opii gtt. xv.
M. F. Haustus.
After the manner of

SYDENHAM.

The quantity of tincture may be doubled or tripled, according to circumstances. Very large doses of the tincture have lately been given by some practitioners in cases of tetanus.

In many cases in which opiates are indicated, the stomach is exceedingly irritable, and is dis-

posed to reject whatever is thrown into it in any considerable quantity; hence the propriety of administering the medicine in a form as little bulky as possible. Opium, after being rejected, when exhibited in a liquid state, is frequently found retainable if given in the form of pills.

Draught with Tincture of Opium and Syrup of Poppy.

R. Aq. puræ ℥jss.
Sp. Cinnamom.
Syr. Papav. alb. aa ℥ij.
Tinct. Opii gtt. xv vel xx. M.

To be given during the hot fit of intermitting fevers. After the manner of

LIND.

From a very extensive practice, Dr. Lind has found that opium given in the hot fit of an intermittent, 1. Shortens and abates the fit; 2. generally relieves the head, takes off the burning heat, and occasions a profuse sweat, attended with an agreeable softness of the skin; 3. often induces a soft and refreshing sleep, from which the patient awakes bathed in sweat, and in a great measure free from complaint. Since he has used opium in agues, he has seldom found a dropsy or jaundice come on in such cases. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the administration of the opiate ought to be delayed till he recovers his senses. When the patient was costive, and was to take the bark

immediately after the fit, the opiate was generally given in about two ounces of aloetic wine. When a vomit is given just before the fit, the administration of the opiate after it should be postponed till the hot fit is begun.

The beneficial effects of opium in agues have been further confirmed by Trotter, Clark, and other army and navy practitioners; some of whom have directed it to be taken just before the expected return of the paroxysm, in doses of 40 drops and upwards.

Draught with Tincture of Opium and Æther.

R. Cujusvis aquæ distillat. ℥jss.
Tinct. Opii. gtt. xx.
Æther. Vitr. (Æther. Sulphurici, Ph. Ed.) gtt. xxx.
M. F. Haustus.

In typhoid fevers.

MARTIN WALL.

The proportion of æther may be increased to 40 drops, and that of opium diminished to 12 or 15, according to circumstances. Where there is no subsultus tendinum or other symptom indicating the use of antispasmodics the Spirit of Vitriolic Æther (Sulphuric Æther with Alkohol, Ed. Ph.) may be prescribed in place of the pure æther.

Respecting the administration of opiates in fevers of the typhus kind, it is to be remarked, that they are too commonly over-dosed. The preceding draught is intended as a full dose at night; but in most instances of the advanced stage of

such fevers, it will be proper to prescribe throughout the day, about a 4th part of the above-stated quantity, repeating its exhibition at intervals of 3 or 4 hours.

Opiate Mixture.

R. Opii purificat. ℈ss.
Extr. Chamæmel. ʒjss.
Aq. Cinnamom. ʒvijss. M.

The sixth part of this mixture to be given every fourth hour, so that the whole be consumed in the space of twenty hours. In the colica pictonum.

STOLL.

The agreement of this physician's practice in the above-mentioned species of colic, with that of Dr. Warren, has been already noticed under CATHARTICS. This mode of administering the opiate seems preferable to the exhibition of it in a solid state, because it is likely to operate sooner, and preferable also to its solution in spirit of wine, in which form the opium cannot be given in such large doses, on account of the heating effects of the spirit. It is, however, no new mode of employing the medicine, for Sydenham used to prescribe, especially for children, a watery solution of this narcotic. Besides the bitter extract, Dr. Stoll's original prescription contains some syrup of chamomile, and ten grains of camphor; but we have omitted both, since the former only serves to render the medicine thick and inelegant,

and the latter, as he himself acknowledges, is by no means necessary. Accordingly, though he added the camphor when he first tried this method, yet on further experience he left it out.

Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, relates a remarkable case of tetanus, which was cured by large quantities of opium given in the form of a watery solution. He began with four grains dissolved in three ounces of balm water, of which a large spoonful was ordered to be taken every two hours. The next day, six grains were dissolved in four ounces of the same vehicle; on the fourth day, nine grains were dissolved in six ounces of the water; on the fifth day, twelve grains in six ounces; and in this manner the proportion of opium was gradually increased, till at length the patient took upwards of thirty grains in the space of twenty-four hours. During this use of the opium, laxative clysters (in which also a few grains of opium were occasionally dissolved) were employed. At the end of seventeen days the spasms disappeared, and the patient was free from complaint.

Hemlock Mixture.

R. Succ. Cicutæ spissat. ʒss.
Cujusvis aq. distillat. ʒvij.
Syr. Papav. alb. ʒj. M.

Dose, a table spoonful 3 or 4 times a day. In the same cases as the Hemlock Pills. With a reduced proportion of the inspissated juice, this is from

COLLIN.

The inspissated juice or extract of hemlock, sits best on the stomach when given in pills, or any other solid form, which is therefore generally to be preferred. It is only in cancerous affections of the throat, or in cases of difficult deglutition from other causes, or when the patient (which sometimes happens) has an obstinate dislike to pills, that the physician thinks of prescribing it, as in the above formula, in a liquid state.

The dose of the mixture, and the proportion of extract in it, may be gradually increased till as much as a drachm or more of the inspissated hemlock juice be consumed in a day. The above-mentioned physician generally began with two spoonfuls; but it is more prudent to prescribe only half that quantity (i. e. about two grains of the extract) at first setting out, doubling and tripling the dose afterwards, according to its effects.

Tincture of Aconite.

As under DIAPHORETICS.

Tincture of Digitalis.

As under DIURETICS; where the use of this medicine in hydropic cases has been duly noticed. In this place, it is proper to consider its employment in diseases accompanied with increased sensibility and irritability; such as phthisis, hæmoptoe, scrophula, mania, &c. That it

has afforded much relief in a great number of these cases, and even effected a cure when combined with other remedies, in several of these disorders, we are fully convinced: on the other hand, we must not conceal that it has more frequently failed. In pulmonary consumption, in particular, its virtues have been much over-rated; and in the last stage of this disorder it is rarely admissible, in consequence of its depressing power; besides that at such a period of the complaint, it impedes expectoration, without restraining the colliquative sweats. Yet in the earlier stages, it generally abates the frequency of the pulse, moderating the hectic heat and cough so harassing and exhausting to the patient; and favours the action of restorative and strengthening medicines. In these and other cases, it is frequently joined with advantage to opiates, expectorants, tonics, and antispasmodics. The doses of this tincture have been already noticed in the place above referred to; yet it is proper to remark, that more caution (if possible) is required during its exhibition in cases of phthisis and other pulmonary affections, than in most dropsical cases; hence it should be prescribed for those affections in smaller doses, viz. from 5 to 15 drops. On the other hand these quantities may be considerably increased in cases of mania, where 60 drops or more may be given for a dose.

Extract of Tobacco.

As under EXPECTORANTS.

Opiate Collyrium.

R. Opii gr. j.
Camphoræ gr. v.
Muc. G. Arab. ʒj.
Misceantur pro Collyrio.

With an increased proportion of camphor, this is from the

PH. BORUSS. CASTR.

Poppy Fomentation.

R. Capit. Papav. alb. ʒj.
Flor. Sambuci ʒss.
Decoque ex Aq. puræ ℔iij ad ℔ij; dein cola.

ED. HOSP.

Hemlock Fomentation.

R. Herb. Cicutæ ʒj.
Decoque ex Aq. puræ ℔ijss. ad ℔ij, et cola.

In this decoction, while warm, dip flannels and apply them to the parts affected. In open cancers, foul ulcers, and venereal sores. See

COLLIN.

Hemlock Poultice.

R. Medullæ panis.
Fol. Cicutæ aa ʒiij.
Coquantur in Lactis vaccin. q. s.
Ut fiat Cataplasma.

To be applied to the breasts, or other parts, affected with cancer. Varied from

PLENCK.

Ten or twelve grains of opium dissolved by trituration in a small quantity of water, may be occasionally added.

Opiate Plaster.

R. Emplastr. Lithargyri, Ph. L. ℥j.
Opii purificat. ℈j.
Misceantur ut fiat Emplastrum.

After the manner of the

DISP. FULD.

Hemlock Plaster.

R. Ceræ flavæ ℥iij.
Ol. Oliv. ℥ij.
Gum. Ammoniac. ʒij.

Simul liquatis admisce Herb. Cicutæ exsiccatæ et in pulverem tritæ ℥iij.

PH. SUEC.

In the same manner is prepared the

Henbane Plaster.

Both these plasters are suited to scirrhous, cancerous, and scrophulous tumours.

Epithem of Tincture of Opium.

Rub the part affected with Tincture of Opium. Applied in this manner, opium has been found to give relief in pains and spasms of the stomach and intestines. See

CULLEN.

Opiate Liniment.

Rub the pained part with the Tincture of Soap with Opium, Ed. Ph.

Opiate Clyster.

R. Opii purificat. gr. ij.
Decoct. C. C. ℥iv.
M. F. Enema.

St. Thos. Hosp.

To prevent their being returned too soon, opiate clysters, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, should never be made of more bulk than that of three, or at most four ounces of liquid, and this of a very mild kind. Three drachms of gum arabic, dissolved in three ounces of water, give, he says, a proper and ready preparation for that purpose. Gruel or starch-gelly may be employed in like manner. Clysters of this kind are of excellent use in diarrhœas, colics, tetanus, and, in a word, in all cases where the required anodyne cannot be given by the mouth. In cases of tetanus, the proportion of opium may sometimes be increased to six, eight, or ten grains. In cases of violent colic, attended with vomiting and obstinate constipation of the bowels, opium injected into the intestines does not, as Dr. Percival observes, check their peristaltic motion, nor counteract the operation of any purgative so powerfully, as when received into the stomach. The clysters used by this last mentioned author, consist of three or four ounces of a strong decoction of poppy-heads, with from twenty to forty drops of tincture of opium; but

there is more simplicity, as well as more certainty, in the preparation recommended by Dr. Cullen. For other forms of opiate clysters, see DEMULCENTS.

CLASS XI.

ANTHELMINTICS.

ANTHELMINTICS are medicines which are employed to destroy and bring away worms from the alimentary canal. They are also termed Vermifuges.

Enumeration of the principal Anthelmintics.

Allium..... Allium *sativum.*
Garlick.
Asafœtida..... Ferula *Asafœtida.*
Asafœtida.
Camphora..... Laurus *Camphora.*
Camphor.
Dolichos (Stizolobium)..... Dolichos *pruriens.*
Cowitch.
Filix..... Polypodium *Filix mas.*
Male Fern.
Gambogia..... Stalagmitis *Cambogioides?*
Gamboge.
Geoffrœa..... Geoffrœa *inermis.*
Cabbagebark tree.
Gratiola..... Gratiola *officinalis.*
Hedge Hyssop.
Jalapium..... Convolvulus *Jalapa.*
Jalap.
Juglans..... Juglans *regia.*
Walnut.
Nicotiana..... Nicotiana *Tabacum.*
Tobacco

Spigelia..... Spigelia *Marilandica.*
Carolina Pink.
Tanacetum..... Tanacetum *vulgare.*
Tansy.

Natron muriatum..... Murias Sodæ, Ph. Ed.
Muriated Natron (Sea Salt.) Muriate of Soda.

Calomel..... Submurias Hydrargyri, Ph. Ed.
Calomel. Submuriate of Quicksilver.
Ferrum ejusque præparata.
Iron and its preparations.
Stannum.
Tin.

Cathartica.
Cathartics.

Powder of the Male Fern Root.

Give of Powdered Male Fern Root, from one to three drachms in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness is gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge (eight or ten grains of the last, and five or six grains of the first) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then; and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce or six drachms of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which commonly happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated, with the same regimen, the next day. In the tape-worm.

NOUFFER.

It is said that the powder loses its virtue by keeping. We cannot help subscribing to the general opinion, that the Noufferian method of destroying the tænia, owes most of its success to the mercurial bolus. An account of another method of giving the Fern-root, in combination with other powerful Anthelmintics, is inserted in Dr. Duncan's New Dispensatory, p. 286.

Powder of Carolina Pink-root.

Give of Powdered Spigelia-root, from 10 to 20 grs. morning and evening. For children from two to twelve years old.

GARDEN.

To adults the spigelia-root may be given in doses from a scruple to a drachm, or more. If it does not prove sufficiently purgative of itself, its operation must be assisted by rhubarb and calomel. Vertigo, dimness of sight, stupor, and redness and pain in the eyes, sometimes come on during the use of this medicine; but these symptoms are, in general, easily removed by the exhibition of a warm purge. However, as there have been instances of its deleterious effects, it should be administered with caution, and not till after safer vermifuges have been tried in vain. Another species of spigelia, viz. the Spigelia Anthelmia, Worm-grass, which grows in the island of Dominica, is stated by Dr. Jas. Clark, (in Dr. Simmons's Medical Facts, Vol. 7th) to possess similar anthelmintic powers with the former species.

A syrup is made by infusing the whole plant in boiling water, to which a quantity of the rinds of sour oranges or lemons is added, and some of the juice also; this is afterwards strained and boiled to the consistence of syrup with muscovado sugar. A handful of the plant to a gallon of water is the usual quantity, infused or rather simmered until one 4th has evaporated, when the sugar and other additions are made. A table spoonful or two of this syrup, given to a child from 2 to 6 years of age, thrice a day for 2 successive days, with a proper dose of Ol. Ricini the day after, seldom fail to bring away a number of lumbrici or round worms; to which children in warm climates are remarkably liable. During its use, it is necessary to confine the patients in a dark room, as the light makes them giddy, the pupils of their eyes being dilated in an astonishing manner. When over dosed it produces the same alarming symptoms as the Spigelia marilandica; and has sometimes proved fatal. It is therefore a medicine which should not be resorted to, on ordinary occasions, nor without the utmost caution.

Powder of Rust of Iron.

Give of Rust of Iron, (Carbonate of Iron, Ed. Ph.) from five to thirty grains every morning. For children between one year and ten years old.

RUSH.

Of all the worm medicines that I have adminis-

tered, says this author, I know of none more safe and certain than the simple preparations of iron, whether they be given in the form of steel-filings, or of rust of iron (carbonate of iron.) If ever they fail of success, it is because they are given in too small doses. Taught by an old sea captain, who was cured of a tænia by this medicine, Dr. Rush has given (to adults) from two drachms to half an ounce of it, every morning, for three or four days, not only with safety, but with success. Treacle, or gelly, are proper vehicles to give medicines of this kind in, to children; but they must not be mixed with them till the moment they are to be taken, otherwise the vehicle itself will taste strongly of the metal.

Powder of Tartarised Iron.

Give of Tartarised Iron, L. Ph. five grains in a glass of milk and water, night and morning. For children. See NICOLAI.

The Ferrum tartarisatum, Ph. L. is a triple salt, being compounded of crystals of tartar (supertartrite of potass,) and oxyd of iron; i. e. being a tartrite of potass and iron. It is not easy to make children take such a medicine, though it is the least unpleasant of all chalybeates. It cannot be formed into pills. To adults it may be given in the quantity of a scruple or half a drachm at a time.

Powder with Tansy and Vitriolated Iron.

R. Flor. Tanacet.
Sem. Santonici, aa partes iij.
Ferr. Vitr. (Sulphat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) partem j.
M. F. Pulvis.

Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

PH. GENEV.

As this powder has a place in most of the foreign pharmacopœias, it is presumable that it is of approved efficacy.

Powder with Rhubarb and Calomel.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. ʒss.
Calomel. (Submuriat. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. xij.
M. F. Pulvis.

Give for a dose. For the round worms, which accompany bilious fevers.

PRINGLE,

Who says, he never observed any inconvenience from so large a dose of mercury. He adds, that such anthelmintics as act slowly, and do not purge, seemed to have little chance in the above-mentioned cases, as the symptoms were generally so urgent as to require some quicker remedy.

Tin Electuary.

R. Pulv. Stanni, (ʒvj vel) ʒj.
Sacchari liquidi (Melasses) ʒiv. M.

Give for one dose, early in the morning, upon an empty stomach. The day following (three drachms or) half an ounce of the powdered tin, mixed with two ounces of treacle, must

be given, and the third day (three drachms or) half an ounce more. For the tape and gourd worm.

ALSTON.

The day before the first dose, and the day after the last dose of the medicine, the patient is to be purged with an infusion of senna and manna. This powder immediately cures the pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms, though it brings them not away till some days after. Is this so safe a medicine as it is generally believed to be?

Powder of Muriated Natron.

R. Natr. Muriat. (Muriat. Sodæ, Ph. Ed.) ʒij.
Coccinellæ ϑij.
M. F. Pulvis.

Dose, half a drachm, upon an empty stomach in the morning.

RUSH.

He says he has administered many pounds of common salt in this way, with great success, in destroying worms.

Garlic Cloves.

Two or three to be swallowed in a morning, for a length of time.

ROSENSTEIN.

By the use of this simple remedy, a large portion of tænia was brought away, in the case of a lady under this physician's care. Garlic has also been given with advantage by other practitioners,

in common worm cases, boiled in milk. Another way of giving these bulbs, is to chop them with butter, and then spread them upon bread. In any form, however, garlic is too heating a medicine for children.

Asafœtida Pills.

R. Asæfœtidæ ʒj.

Dividatur in Pilulas, quarum singulæ grana ij habeant.

Give 2 or 3 in a morning.

BANG.

Pills with Asafœtida and Iron.

R. Asæfœtidæ ʒij.

Ferr. Vitr. leviter calcinat. (Sulphat. Ferri, Ph. Ed.) ʒss.

Rad. Scillæ rec. gr. v.

Cum tantillo Vit. Ovi [vel Muc. G. Arab.] subacta redige in Pilulas, singulas gr. iv.

Dose, two every three hours of the day, in some wine and water. Suited to cases of tænia.

GAUBIUS.

In the third Leyden edition, 1767, of this author's Libellus de Methodo concinnandi Formulas, the *fresh* squill is set down in this prescription; but it is probable that the *dried* root was originally intended; otherwise this ingredient, in so small a quantity, can be of no sort of use.

Bolus with Gamboge and Calomel.

R. Gambogiæ gr. viij.

Calom. (Submuriat. Hydrarg. Ph. Ed.) gr. v.
Oxymel. Scillæ q. s.
Ut fiat Bolus.
To be taken in a morning. After

NICOLAI.

Werlhof's remedy for the tape-worm, was gamboge alone. He used to give it in a morning, to the quantity of twenty grains, mixed with a little sugar and water, repeating the same, if necessary, the next day, and even the third day. He never observed any harm to arise from these large doses, the patients being generally as well as ever the day after the exhibition of the medicine.

Cowitch Electuary.

R. Pubis rigidæ legumin. Dolich. ℥ss.
Syrup. cujusvis vel Sacchari liquidi Melasses dicti q. s.
Ut fiat Electuarium.

Dose, a tea spoonful to a child of 2 or 3 years old, in a morning, and to be repeated two succeeding mornings. For the round worm.

BANCROFT.

After the third taking of the medicine, a dose of rhubarb is usually subjoined. To adults, double the quantity above stated may be prescribed at a time. Other practitioners direct the medicine to be taken at bed time, working it off with a purge in the morning. It is said to be a perfectly safe remedy; and that two or three doses generally suffice. See also Chamberlayne on the Stizolobium or Cowhage.

Linctus with Jalap and Valerian.

R. Pulv. Jalapii.
—— Rad. Valer.
Kali vitr. (Sulphat Potassæ, Ph. Ed.) aa ʒj.
Oxymel. Scillæ ʒiv. M.

Dose, for children a tea spoonful; for adults a table spoonful.

STOERCK.

Mixture with Oil and Spirit of Ammonia.

R. Ol. Oliv. ℔ss.
Sp. Ammon. c. (Alkohol ammoniat. aromat. Ph. Ed.) ʒij. M.

Dose, three spoonfuls night and morning.

WALL.

It is recommended to use this remedy in as large doses as the stomach will bear; to which purpose it may be advisable to join it either with aromatics, bitters, or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being then most empty, it more readily envelops and stifles the worms. During this course, it will be necessary at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloetic medicines. Dr. Wall says, that he has given oil in this manner with good success, in several cases (three of which he relates) and he therefore recommends a further trial of it, especially since it is a remedy which may be used with safety in almost any quantity; a character, he adds, which very few of the anthelmintic medicines deserve.

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

As under CATHARTICS.

Decoction of Geoffræa Bark.

R. Cort. Geoffrææ ℥j.
Aq. puræ ℔ij.

Coque lento igne donec liquor colorem succini vel vini maderaici exhibeat; dein cola, admisto saccharo.

Dose, for adults, 4 table spoonfuls; for children two or three years old, one table spoonful; and so in proportion to the ages and strength of the patients.

WRIGHT.

The above-mentioned doses are such as are proper at first; but if they do not excite nausea, they may be increased till that effect is produced. During the operation of this medicine (whose chief effect is to purge briskly) the patient must guard against drinking cold water, which is apt to occasion very disagreeable symptoms. Whenever such symptoms come on, either from that cause, or from an over-dose of the medicine, récourse must be had to purging with castor oil, and dilution with water, acidulated with lemon juice, or some other vegetable acid. This medicine may also be given in the form of a syrup, which is made by adding a sufficient quantity of sugar to the decoction. The dose of both is the same. Another species of Geoffræa, growing in Surinam, is said to have a similar vermifuge power, and to be milder and safer in its operation.

Walnut Drops.

R. Extract. Jugland. ʒij.
Aq. Cinnam. ʒss. M.

Dose, at first 20 or 30 drops, thrice a day, to infants of two or three years of age; to be afterwards increased to forty or fifty drops.

FISCHER.

The extract is made by boiling the green rind of the unripe walnuts in a proper quantity of water, then straining the saturated decoction, and afterwards continuing the boiling till it is brought to the consistence of an extract.

The medicine is to be continued for six or eight days, with the interposition of a mercurial purge.

Asafœtida Clyster.

As under ANTISPASMODICS.

The quantity of asafœtida to be proportioned to the age of the child. For children under 2 years of age, 8 or 10 grains of this gum-resin will suffice.

Camphor Clyster.

R. Camphoræ ʒj.
Ol. Olivæ ʒij.
M. pro Enemate.

To be thrown up at bed time for 3 successive nights, afterwards to be repeated every other night, to the fourth time, if necessary. In cases of ascarides.

FOWLER,

Who has found this clyster a more efficacious remedy against the violent itching and other painful symptoms of the anus, occasioned by these worms, than any he has ever yet met with. It generally gives some immediate ease; stays all night, without any inconvenience; comes away in the morning sometimes with a natural stool, sometimes without; seldom brings away any live animals, but sometimes dead ones.

Tobacco Clyster,
and
Tobacco-smoke Clyster.

As under CATHARTICS.

CLASS XII.

HETEROCLITES.

UNDER this class are comprehended those medicines which could not be referred to any of the other classes, their operation being obscure and undefinable.

Powder with Burnt Sponge.

R. Spongiæ ustæ ℈ss.
Pulv. Rhabarb. gr. iv. M.

To be given night and morning, with a draught of whey, after it. In scrophulous cases.

HULSE.

Larger doses, such as half a drachm, may be given in some cases; and where the bowels are already sufficiently open, a little orange peel, or other aromatic powder may be mixed with it in place of rhubarb.

Burnt sponge is likewise a remedy for the bronchocele, in which cases it has been administered with success in the following manner. The stomach and bowels having been duly cleansed by a vomit and purge taken two days before, the patient, on going to bed, is to place a bolus, consisting of half a drachm of burnt sponge, and as much honey

as is necessary, in the mouth, under the tongue, and as it gradually dissolves to swallow it. This bolus is to be repeated for six succeeding nights. A bitter powder, made of five grains of chamomile flowers, gentian root, and the lesser centaury tops, is to be taken every seventh day during the use of the bolus, and on the eighth day the purge is to be repeated. Others have employed sponge, in these cases, in the form of a lozenge, which is certainly more conveniently held in the mouth than a bolus.

Powder with Burnt Hartshorn and Phosphorated Natron.

R. C. C. ust. (Phosphat. Calcis.)
Natr. phosphorat. (Phosphat. Sodæ, Ph Ed.) aa partes æquales.
Terantur in pulverem.

Dose from 10 to 30 grains, twice a day. In the rickets.

BONHOMME.

Arsenic Drops.

R. Arsenici albi (Oxyd. Arsenici Ph. Ed.) in pulv. subtilissimum triti.
Kali præp. (Carbonat. Sodæ Ph. Ed.) aa gr. LXIV.
Aquæ distillatæ ℔ss

Immittantur in lagenam florentinam, qua in balneo arenæ posita, aqua lente ebulliat donec arsenicum penitùs solvatur. Dein liquori frigefacto adde

Sp. Lavend. comp. ℥ss.
Aquæ distillatæ ℔ss.

Plus vel minus, adeo ut totius Solutionis mensurâ libra una sit, vel potius pondere sint unciæ quindecim cum semisse.

Dose, from two to twenty drops, in a tea cupful or wine glassful of water, twice or thrice a day. In agues, remitting fevers, and periodic head-achs.

FOWLER.

In this preparation the oxyd of arsenic (the arsenious acid of some chemists) combines with the vegetable alkali or potass, forming with it arsenite of potass. It is therefore a solution of arsenite of potass. It is very judiciously remarked by Dr. Duncan, in his New Dispensatory, p. 160, that if arsenic shall ever be extensively employed internally, it will probably be more certain and safe in its operation, when brought to the state of a salt readily soluble in water, i. e. when formed into arseniate of potass, or more properly super-arseniate of potass, in the manner directed by Macquer.

The medium dose of the above for an adult, is 12 drops; and as it is of great moment that a medicine of this kind be not over-dosed, we shall transcribe Dr. Fowler's table of the doses, proportioned to the different ages:

	Years.	Drops.
Patients from	2 to 4 to take from	2 to 5
———	5 to 7 ———	5 to 7
———	8 to 12 ———	7 to 10
———	13 to 18 ———	10 to 12
———	18 and upwards ———	12

The hours for taking these drops, when ordered

three times a day, are six o'clock in the morning, two o'clock in the afternoon, and ten o'clock at night; and when twice a day, ten in the morning, and ten in the evening. These hours are to be adhered to, whether they coincide with the paroxysms of fever or not. In cases of agues, the drops are to be administered in doses proportioned to the age of the patient, for five days; at the end of which, the fits being suspended, the medicine is to be laid aside for two or three days, and then repeated for three days more to prevent a relapse. After the fits have been thus suspended, the cure should be finished by the Peruvian bark, which may, moreover, often accompany the use of the drops. Eight days administration of the medicine in the manner above-mentioned, will, it is said, generally be found sufficient for a radical cure of agues. In remitting fevers and periodical head-achs, the drops are to be given in the same manner, and in the same doses, as in agues. These drops have also been successfully prescribed by some practitioners in the hooping-cough.

Vomitings, gripings, purgings, swellings, and anorexia, are among the troublesome symptoms which this medicine sometimes occasions. They generally, however, disappear on a discontinuance of the drops, or only require the exhibition of gentle opiates, and some warm cathartic, such as tincture of rhubarb.

Arsenic has long since been recommended as a

febrifuge, and amongst its earliest and warmest advocates, as such, may be mentioned Friccius, author of a treatise, published in 1702, De Virtute Venenorum Medica. Jacobi has also given a solution pretty much the same as Dr. Fowler's, in agues and other fevers. It has been, and continues to be, the basis of fever-nostrums. Thus Du Roy found, that the *secret fever drops* were a solution of this mineral in water, coloured with some dye; and it is probable too, that the so called *Poudres febrifuges de Frescarode*, which Dr. Bang says he employed with success in cases of intermittents, after the bark had failed, are a preparation of arsenic.

Dr. Blane was informed by the late Dr. Huck Saunders, that in the American war before the last, when an expedition was undertaken against the Cherokee Indians, whose country is extremely subject to agues; Mr. Russel, the Surgeon, finding that he could not conveniently take with him an adequate quantity of Peruvian bark, provided a great number of pills, containing each one eighth part of a grain of arsenic; by the proper use of which he was enabled to cure the intermittent fevers with which the troops were seized.

But notwithstanding what has been said above concerning the safety and efficacy of this remedy in agues, the number of practitioners who venture upon the exhibition of it, is very small. It is certain that, where it has been given for much length

of time, or in large doses, it has brought on a train of formidable complaints, such as pain of the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, cough, slow fever, dropsy, and the like. Hence the use of it has been reprobated by Werlhof, De Haen, Storck, and other foreign writers; and one of our own distinguished physicians, Sir G. Baker, observes of it, that it cannot be deemed a proper remedy for an intermittent fever, whilst an intermittent is less formidable than arsenic.

Arsenic has likewise been employed as a remedy in cancers, and in the bite of venomous animals, and especially of mad dogs. In the first mentioned cases, viz. cancers, it has been used both internally and externally; but as paralytic and other disagreeable symptoms have arisen from its application, most of our practitioners seem to have thrown it aside. It appears from some late accounts, that the Hindoo physicians cure the elephantiasis by the use of arsenic internally. They make it into pills with pepper. They likewise employ it externally, in the form of an ointment, for the cure of various cutaneous disorders. It has been recommended as an antidote to the hydrophobia on the authority of a German peasant, who, as it is stated by Spohr, in his Appendix to Asti's Essay on the poison of mad animals, cured many persons that had been bitten by mad dogs, and who, upon his death bed disclosed the receipt, in which arsenic was found to be one of the in-

gredients. This account appeared in 1787, since which time the public have been informed (1789) that this mineral enters into the composition of the East India *Snake Pills*, a medicine communicated to the Presidency of Madras, by a native of Tanjore, and which (as we are told by Dr. Simmons) one of the Company's Surgeons has administered with apparent success, to persons bitten by mad dogs.

We cannot dismiss this subject without repeating the caution before given in the Practical Synopsis of the Mat. Med. Vol. II. p. 141, with regard to its use in intermitting fevers; viz. that this or other preparations of arsenic should only be resorted to in those obstinate cases which resist the action of the cinchona and other less formidable medicines; and that although these drops are said to have been serviceable in some cases of hooping-cough, yet is that complaint, however tedious, sufficiently alleviable by other means. And it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of persons but newly established in practice, that a remedy of so hazardous a description ought scarcely ever to be administered to children and people of very delicate constitutions.

Solution of Muriate of Lime, Ed. Ph.

Dose, from 20 to 100 drops, in pure water, or cinnamon water, or decoction of bark. In scrophulous cases.

The Editor of these prescriptions can add his

testimony to that of other physicians, respecting the beneficial operation of the muriate of lime in the cases above-mentioned. He prescribes the exsiccated salt (which readily deliquesces) combined with the Peruvian bark, in the form of an electuary.

Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia, Ed. Ph.

Dose, 5 or 10 drops two or three times a day. In diabetes. This is the Ammonia Hepatisata of

ROLLO.

Decoction of White Hellebore, L. Ph.

The parts affected to be washed with this decoction twice a day, in cases of tinea, lepra, itch, &c.

Where the skin is very irritable, this decoction may be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

Sulphur Ointment, L. and Ed. Ph.

A portion of this ointment to be rubbed every night at bed-time, on the parts affected. In the itch.

Tar Ointment, L. and Ed. Ph.

To be applied to the parts affected. In tinea capitis.

Ointment of White Hellebore, L. Ph.

To be used in the same cases as the Sulphur Ointment.

Ointment with Sulphur and White Hellebore.

R. Sulphur. sublimat. ℥j.
Pulv. Rad. Helleb. alb. ʒij.
Adipis suillæ ℥ij. M.

To serve for four unctions at night. In the itch.

PRINGLE.

To prevent any disorder that might arise from stopping too many pores at once, he directs only a fourth part of the body to be anointed at a time. Where the white hellebore-root could not be had, Sir J. Pringle used to substitute in its place a drachm or two of muriated ammonia.

Ointment with Tar and Sulphur.

R. Picis liquidæ ℥jss.
Sulph. sublimat. ℥ss.
Ceræ flavæ ℥j.
Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat Unguentum.

Against the tinea capitis.

SCHLEGEL.

There is a similar preparation in the Danish pharmacopœia.

Ointment of the White Calx of Quicksilver, L. Ph.

As much as equals the size of a filbert, to be rubbed (before the fire) every evening, between the fingers and upon the wrists. In the itch.

Werlhoff used to employ an ointment of this kind in the above-mentioned complaint; and asserts, in opposition to Pringle and others, that mercury applied in this manner is a more effectual remedy for the itch than sulphur, and that this method of cure may be safely prescribed to very young children. During the use of the oint-

ment, a dose of precipitated sulphur was given night and morning, by which means the body was kept sufficiently open. Klein, and Werlhoff's editor and commentator, Wichmann, confirm from their own experience, the safety and efficacy of this mode of treatment.

TABULA I. NOMINUM MUTATORUM

IN NUPERRIMIS PHARMACOPŒIS LONDINENSIBUS ET EDINBURGENSIBUS.

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Acetum vini		Acidum acetosum
Acetum distillatum	Acetum distillatum	Acidum acetosum distillatum
Acidum vitrioli	Acidum vitriolicum	Acidum sulphuricum
Ærugo		Subacetis cupri
Æthiops mineralis	Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure	Sulphuretum Hydrarg. nigrum
Alkali vegetabile	Kali præparatum	Carbonas Potassæ pur.
—— minerale	Natron præparatum	Carbonas Sodæ
—— volatile	Ammonia præparata	Carbonas Ammoniæ
Alumen	Argilla vitriolata	Sulphas Aluminæ (Supersulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ
Antimonium		Sulphuretum Antimonii
Aqua Anisi composita	Spiritus Anisi compositus	
—— Carui spirituosa	Spiritus Carui	Spiritus Cari Carui
—— Cinnamomi spirituosa	Spiritus Cinnamomi	Sp. Lauri Cinnamomi
—— Hordeata	Decoctum Hordei	Decoctum Hordei distichi
—— Juniperi comp.	Sp. Juniperi comp.	Sp. Junip. compositus

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Aqua Menthæ pip. simplex	Aqua Menth. piperitidis	Aqua Menthæ piperitæ
—— Menth. pip. spirituosa	Spiritus Menth. pip.	Spir. Menth. piperitæ
—— Menth. vulgaris simplex	Aqua Menthæ sativæ	
—— Menth. vulgaris spirituosa	Spiritus Menthæ sativæ	Spiritus Menthæ sativæ
—— Nucis Moschatæ	Spiritus Myristicæ	Spir. Myristicæ moschatæ
—— Piperis Jamaicensis	Aqua Pimento	Aqua Myrti Pimentæ
—— Pulegii simplex	Aqua Pulegii	
—— Pulegii spirituosa	Spiritus Pulegii	
—— Raphani composita	Spiritus Raphani comp.	
—— sapphirina	Aqua cupri ammoniati	
—— styptica		Solutio Sulphatis Cupri comp.
—— vitriolica camphorata	Aqua Zinci vitriolati cum Camph.	
Argentum vivum	Hydrargyrus	Hydrargyrum
Arsenicum album		Oxydum Arsenici
Axungia porcina	Adeps suilla	Axungia porcina
Balsamum anodynum		Tinctura Saponis cum Opio
——— saponaceum	Linimentum Saponis comp.	——— Saponis
——— sulphuris	Oleum Sulphuratum.	Oleum sulphuratum
——— traumaticum	Tinct. Benzoës comp.	Tinct. Benzoes comp.
Borax	Natron Boracicatum.	Boras Sodæ (Sub-boras Sodæ)
Butyrum Antimonii	Antimonium muriatum.	Murias Antimonii
Calomelas		Submurias Hydrargyri
Calx Antimonii	Antimonium Calcinatum	

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Calx viva	Calx cum Kali puro	Calx
Causticum commune fortius	Argentum nitratum	Potassa cum Calce
——— lunare	Ceratum Spermatis Ceti	Nitras Argenti
Ceratum album	——— Resinæ flavæ	
——— citrinum	——— Lapidis calaminaris	
——— epuloticum	Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber	Sulphuretum Hydr. rubrum
Cinnabaris factitia	Cataplasma Aluminis	
Coagulum Aluminosum	Confectio aromatica	Electuarium aromaticum
Confectio cardiaca		——— Catechu
——— Japonica		Carbonas Calcis
Creta	Decoctum Cornu Cervi	
Decoctum album	Decoctum Cinchonæ	Decoct. Cinchonæ officinalis
——— Corticis Peruviani		Decoct. Guaiaci comp.
——— Lignorum	Decoctum Hordei comp.	
——— pectorale	Electuarium Sennæ	Electuarium Cassiæ Sennæ
Electuarium lenitivum	Confectio opiata	——— Opiatum
——— thebaicum	Tinctura Aloës composita	
Elixir Aloës	——— Sabinæ comp.	
—— Myrrhæ compositum	——— Opii camphorata	Tinct. Opii ammoniata
—— paragoricum		—— Rhei cum Aloë
—— sacrum	——— Sennæ	—— Cassiæ Sennæ comp.
—— salutis	——— Gentianæ comp.	—— Gentianæ comp.
—— stomachicum		

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Elixir vitrioli		Acidum Sulphuricum aromaticum
Emplastrum adhæsivum	Emplastr. lithargyri cum Resina	Emplastrum resinosum
——— attrahens	——— Ceræ compositum	
——— cephalicum	——— picis burgundicæ comp.	
——— commune	——— lithargyri	——— oxydi plumbi semivitrei
——— commune cum gummi	——— ——— compos.	——— gummosum
——— commune cum hydrargyro	——— ——— cum hydrargyro	
——— roborans		
——— stomachicum	——— thuris comp.	
——— Vesicatorium	——— ladani comp.	
Emulsio communis	——— cantharidis	Empl. Meloës vesicatorii
Extractum catharticum	Lac Amygdalæ	Emulsio Amygd. com.
——— ligni campech.	Extr. Colocynth. compos.	
——— cortieis Peruviani	—— Hæmatoxyli	Extr. Hæmatoxyl. campech.
——— thebaicum	—— Cinchonæ	—— Cinchon. officinalis
Flores benzöini	Opium purificatum	Opium
——— martiales	Flores benzoës	Acidum benzoicum
——— sulphuris	Ferrum ammoniacale	Murias Ammon. et Ferri
——— Zinci	Sulphur sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum
Fotus communis	Zincum calcinatum	Oxydum Zinci
Hepar sulphuris	Decoctum pro Fomento.	
Hiera picra	Kali sulphuratum	Sulphuretum Potassæ
	Pulvis Aloës cum Canella	

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Infusum amarum	Infusum Gentianæ comp.	Infus. Gentianæ luteæ comp.
——— Sennæ commune	Infusum Sennæ tartarisatum	
Julepum e Camphora	Mistura camphorata	
——— e Creta	——— cretacea	Potio carbonatis Calcis.
——— e Moscho	——— moschata	
Linimentum album	Unguentum Spermatis Ceti	
——— anodynum	Linimentum Saponis	Tinctura Saponis cum Opio
——— saponaceum	——— Ammoniæ	——— Saponis
——— volatile	Aqua Kali puri	Oleum ammoniatum
Lixivium saponarium	——— præparati	Aqua Potassæ
——— tartari	Oxymel Æruginis	
Mel Ægyptiacum	Helleborus niger	Helleborus niger
Melampodium	Hydrargyrus	Hydrargyrus
Mercurius	——— calcinatus	
——— calcinatus	——— muriatus	Murias Hydrargyri
——— corrosivus sublimatus	——— nitratus ruber	Oxyd. Hydrarg. rubrum per acidum nitricum
——— ——— ruber		Sub-murias Hydrarg.
——— dulcis sublimatus	Calomelas	Sub-sulphas Hydrarg.
——— emeticus flavus	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus	
——— præcipitatus albus	Calx Hydrarg. alba	
Nitrum	Kali nitratum	Nitras Potassæ
Nux moschata	Myristica	Myristica moschata

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Oleum tartari	Aqua Kali præparati	
—— vitrioli	Acidum vitriolicum	Acidum sulphuricum
Oxymel simplex	Mel acetatum	
Philonium Londinense	Confectio Opiata	
Pilulæ aromaticæ	Pulvis aloeticus cum guaiaco	
—— ecphracticæ	—— aloës cum ferro	
—— cupri		Pil. Ammoniareti cupri
—— gummosæ	Pilulæ Galbani compositæ	
—— rufi	—— aloës cum myrrha	Pil. Aloës cum myrrha
—— thebaicæ	—— Opii	Pilulæ Opiatæ
Pulvis e bolo comp.	Pulvis cretæ comp.	Pulv. Carbonatis Calcis comp.
—— —— —— —— cum opio	—— —— —— cum opio	
—— —— Doveri	—— ipecacuanhæ comp.	Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii
—— —— sternutatorius	—— asari compositus	—— Asari comp.
—— —— stypticus		—— Sulphatis Aluminæ comp.
Rob baccarum sambuci	Succus baccæ sambuci spissatus.	
Saccharum saturni	Cerussa acetata	Acetis plumbi
Sal absinthii	Kali præparatum	Carbonas potassæ purissim.
— ammoniacus	Ammonia muriata	Murias ammoniæ
— catharticus amarus	Magnesia vitriolata	Sulphas magnesiæ
— —— Glauberi	Natron vitriolatum	—— sodæ
— cornu cervi		Carbonas ammoniæ
— diureticus	Kali acetatum	Acetis potassæ

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Sal marinus	Natron muriatum	Murias sodæ
— martis	Ferrum vitriolatum	Sulphas ferri
— polychrestus		——— potassæ cum sulphure
— succini		Acidum succinicum
— tartari	Kali præparatum	Carbonas potassæ pur.
— volatilis salis ammon.	Ammonia præparata	——— ammoniæ
Species aromaticæ	Pulvis aromaticus	Pulvis aromaticus
Spiritus cornu cervi	Liquor vol. cornu cervi	Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ
——— nitri dulcis	Spiritus Ætheris nitrosi	Sp. Æther nitrosi
——— —— Glauberi	Acidum nitrosum	Acidum nitrosum
——— salis ammoniaci	Aqua ammoniæ	Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ
——— — ——— dulcis	Spiritus Ammoniæ	Alkohol ammoniatum
——— — ——— cum calce	Aqua ammoniæ puræ	Aqua ammoniæ
——— — marini Glauberi	Acidum muriaticum	Acidum muriaticum
——— vinosus camphoratus	Spiritus camphoratus	Tinctura Camphoræ
——— vitrioli	Acidum vitriolicum	Acidum sulphuricum
——— ——— dulcis	Sp. Ætheris vitriolici	Æther sulphuricus cum Alkohole
——— volatilis aromaticus	Sp. Ammoniæ compositus	Alkohol ammoniatum aromaticum
——— ——— fœtidus	Sp. Ammoniæ fœtidus	Alkohol ammoniatum fœtidum
Succi scorbutici	Succus cochleariæ comp.	Succ. Cochleariæ officinalis comp.
Sulphur auratum antimonii	Sulphur antimonii præcipitat.	Sulphuretum antim. præc.
Syrupus balsamicus	Syrupus tolutanus	Syrup. Toluiferæ balsami
——— e meconio	——— papav. albi	——— papav. somniferi

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Tabellæ cardialgicæ	Trochisci cretæ	Trochisci Carbon Calcis
Tartarum emeticum	Antimonium tartarisatum	Tartris antimonii
——— solubile	Kali tartarisatum	——— potassæ
——— vitriolatum	—— vitriolatum	Sulphas potassæ
Tinctura amara	Tinct. Gentianæ comp.	Tinct. Gent. comp.
——— aromatica	——— Cinnam. comp.	——— Lauri Cinnam. comp.
——— corticis Peruv.	——— Cinchonæ	——— Cinchon. officinalis
——— cort. Per. volat.	——— Cinchonæ ammon.	
——— fœtida	——— asæfœtidæ	——— assæfœtidæ
——— flor. martialium	——— ferri ammoniacalis	
——— guaicina vol.	——— guaiaci	——— guaiaci ammoniata
——— japonica	——— catechu	——— mimosæ catechu
——— martis in sp. salis	——— ferri muriati	——— muriatis ferri
——— melampodii	——— hellebori nigri	——— hellebori nigri
——— rhabarbari vinosa	Vinum rhabarbari	
——— rosarum	Infusum rosæ	Infus. rosæ gallicæ
——— sacra	Vinum aloës	Vin aloës socotorinæ
——— stomachica	Tinct. Cardamom. comp.	
——— thebaica	——— Opii	Tinctura Opii
——— valerianæ vol.	——— Valer. ammoniata	
Trochisci bechici albi	Trochisci amyli	
——— ——— nigri	——— glycyrrhizæ	Trochisci glycyrrhizæ
Turpethum minerale	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus	Subsulphas Hydrarg. flavus

NOMINA OLIM USITATA.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.
Unguentum album	Unguentum ceræ	
——————— basilicum flav.	——————— resinæ flavæ	Unguent. resinos.
——————— cœruleum	——————— hydrargyri	——————— hydrarg.
——————— citrinum	——————— ——————— nitrati	——————— nitratis hydr.
——————— epispasticum	——————— cantharidis	——————— meloës vesicat.
——————— e mercurio præcipitato	——————— calcis hydrarg. albæ	
——————— saturninum	——————— cerussæ acetatæ	——————— acetitis plumbi
——————— simplex	——————— adipis suillæ	
Vinum antimoniale	Vinum antimonii	
——— chalybeatum	——— ferri	
Vitriolum album	Zincum vitriolatum	Sulphas Zinci (Subsulphas Zinci)
——————— cœruleum	Cuprum vitriolatum	——— cupri
——————— viride	Ferrum vitriolatum	——— ferri
Vitrum antimonii	Antimonium vitrificatum	Oxyd. antimon. cum Sulphure vitrificat.
Zincum ustum	Zincum calcinatum	Oxydum Zinci

TABULA II. NOMINUM MUTATORUM

IN NUPERRIMIS PHARMACOPŒIS LONDINENSIBUS ET EDINBURGENSIBUS.

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Acidum muriaticum	Acidum muriaticum	Sp. Salis Marini Glauberi
——— nitrosum	——— nitrosum	Sp. Nitri Glauberi
——— vitriolicum	——— sulphuricum	
Æther vitriolicus	Æther sulphuricus	
Ammonia præparata	Carbonas Ammoniæ	Alkali volatile
Antimonium calcinatum		Calx Antimonii
———— muriatum	Murias antimonii	Butyrum Antim.
———— tartarisatum	Tartris antimonii	Tartarum emet.
———— vitrificatum	Oxydum Antimon. cum sulphure vitrificatum	Vitrum Antim.
Aqua ammoniæ	Aqua carbonatis ammon.	Sp. Salis Ammon.
—— ——— acetatæ	—— acetitis ammoniæ	Sp. Mindereri
—— ——— puræ	—— ammoniæ	— Sal. Ammon. cum calce
—— cupri ammoniati		Aqua sapphirina
—— kali præparati		Lixivium tartari
—— —— puri	—— potassæ	——— saponarium

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Aqua lithargyri acetati		Extractum Saturni
Argentum nitratum	Nitras argenti	Causticum lunare
Calomelas	Submurias hydrargyri	Mercurius dulcis sublimatus
Calx cum kali puro	Potassa cum Calce	Causticum commune
—— hydrargyri alba		Mercurius præcipitatus albus
Ceratum lapidis calaminaris		Ceratum epuloticum
——— resinæ flavæ		——— citrinum
——— spermatis ceti		——— album
Cerussa acetata	Acetis plumbi	Saccharum saturni
Confectio aromatica	Electuarium aromaticum	Confectio cardiaca
——— opiata	Electuarium opiatum	Philonium Londinense
Decoctum cinchonæ	Decoctum cinchonæ officin.	Decoct. Cort. Per.
——— cornu cervi		——— album
——— pro enemate		——— commune pro clystere
——— pro fomento		Fotus communis
——— hordei	——— hordei distichi	Aqua hordeata
——— ——— compos.		Decoctum pectorale
Electuarium sennæ	Electuarium cassiæ sennæ	Electuarium lenitivum
Emplastrum cantharidis	Emplastr. meloës canth.	Empl. vesicator.
——— ceræ compos.		—— attrahens.
——— ladani compos.		—— stomachicum
——— lithargyri	——— Oxydi plumbi semivitrei	—— commune
——— ——— cum hydrarg.		—— commune cum mercurio

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Emplastrum lithargyri cum resina.	Emplastr. resinosum	Empl. adhæsivum
———— thuris compositum	———— oxydi ferri rubri	—— roborans.
Extractum cinchonæ	Extractum cinchon. officin.	Extr. Cort. Per.
———— colocynthidis comp.		—— cathartic.
———— hæmatoxyli	———— hæmatoxy. campech.	—— ligni camp.
Ferri rubigo	Carbonas ferri	Chalybis rubigo
Ferrum ammoniacale	Murias ammoniæ et ferri	Flores martiales
——— vitriolatum	Sulphas ferri	Sal martis
Hydrargyrus acetatus	Acetis hydrargyri	
———— calcinatus		Mercurius calcinatus
———— cum creta		———— alkalisatus
———— muriatus	Murias hydrargyri	———— corrosivus sublimatus
———— ———— mitis	Sub-murias hydrargyri præcipitatus	———— præcipitatus dulcis
———— nitratus ruber	Oxyd. Hydr. rubrum per acidum nitricum	———— corrosivus ruber
———— cum sulphure	Sulphuretum hydr. nigrum	Æthiops mineralis
———— sulphuratus ruber	———— —— rubrum	Cinnabaris factitia
———— vitriolatus	Subsulphas hydr. flavus	Mercurius emeticus flavus
Infusum gentianæ comp.	Infus. gent. luteæ comp.	Infusum amarum
———— rosæ	Infusum rosæ gallicæ	Tinct. Rosarum
———— sennæ tartarisatum		Infus. Sennæ commune
Kali acetatum	Acetis potassæ	Sal diureticus

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Kali præparatum	Carbonas potassæ	{ Sal Absinthii { — Tartari
—— purum	Potassa	Causticum commune
—— sulphuratum	Sulphuretum potassæ	Hepar Sulphuris
—— tartarisatum	Tartris potassæ	Tartarum solubile
—— vitriolatum	Sulphas potassæ	—— vitriolatum
Lac amygdalæ	Emulsio amygd. comm.	Emulsio communis
Linimentum ammoniæ	Oleum ammoniatum	Liniment. Volatile
—— saponis comp.	Tinctura saponis	—— saponaceum
Liquor volatilis cornu cervi	Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ	Spiritus C. C.
Magnesia alba	Carbonas magnesiæ	
—— usta	Magnesia	
—— vitriolata	Sulphas magnesiæ	Sal cathart. amarus
Mel acetatum		Oxymel simplex
Mistura camphorata		Julepum e Camph.
—— cretacea	Potio carbonatis calcis	—— e Creta
—— moschata		—— e Moscho
Natron præparatum	Carbonas sodæ	Sal Sodæ
—— tartarisatum	Tartris potassæ et sodæ	— rupellensis
—— vitriolatum	Sulphas sodæ	— cathart. Glauberi
Oleum sulphuratum	Oleum sulphuratum	Balsamum sulphuris
Oxymel æruginis		Mel Ægyptiacum
Oxymel scillæ		Oxymel scilliticum

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha	Pilulæ rufi
—— galbani compositæ	—— assæfœtidæ	—— gummosæ
Pulvis aloës cum canella		Hiera picra
—— —— cum ferro		Pil. ecphract.
—— —— cum guaiaco		— aromat.
—— antimonialis	Oxyd. antim. cum phosphate calcis	
—— aromaticus	Pulvis aromaticus	Species aromaticæ
—— asari compos.	—— asari europ. comp.	Pulv. sternutatorius
—— cretæ comp.	—— carbonatis calcis comp.	— e bolo comp. / — cretaceus
—— —— —— cum opio		—— e bolo comp. cum opio
—— ipecacuanhæ comp.	—— ipecac. et opii	—— Doveri
Spiritus ætheris vitriolici	Æther sulphuricus cum alkohole	Sp. Vitrioli dulcis
—— ætheris nitrosi	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	Sp. nitri dulcis
—— ammoniæ	Alkohol ammoniatum	— salis ammon. dulcis
—— —— comp.	—— —— aromat.	— vol. aromat.
—— —— fœtid.	—— —— fœtid.	— — fœtid.
—— anisi comp.		Aqua anisi comp.
—— camphoratus	Tinctura camphoræ	Sp. Vinosus camph.
—— carui	Spiritus cari carui	Aqua sem. carui
—— cinnamomi	—— lauri cinnamomi	—— cinnam. spirituosa
—— juniperi comp.	—— juniperi comm. comp.	—— juniperi comp.
—— menthæ pip.	—— menthæ piperitæ	—— menth. pip. spirituosa

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Spiritus Menthæ sativæ		Aqua menth. vulg. spirituosa
——— myristicæ	Spiritus myristicæ moschatæ	—— nucis moschatæ
——— pulegii		—— pulegii spirituosa
——— raphani comp.		—— raphani comp.
——— vinosus rectificatus	Alkohol.	
——— ——— tenuior	——— dilutum	
Succus cicutæ spissatus	Succus spissatus conii maculati	Extractum cicutæ
——— cochleariæ comp.	——— cochl. officin. comp.	Succi scorbutici
Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum	Sulphuretum antim. præc.	Sulph. aurat. antim.
Syrupus papaveris albi	Syrupus papav. somnif.	Syr. e meconio
——— tolutanus	——— toluiferæ balsam.	—— balsam.
Tinctura aloës composita		Elixir aloës
——— asæfœtidæ	Tinctura asæfœtidæ	Tinct. fœtida
——— benzoës comp.	——— benzoës comp.	Balsamum tranmaticum
——— cardamomi comp.		Tinct. stomachica
——— catechu	——— mimosæ catechu	——— japonica
——— cinchonæ	——— cinchonæ offic.	——— cort. Peruv.
——— ——— ammoniata		——— —— volatilis
——— cinnamomi comp.	——— lauri cinnam. comp.	——— aromatica
——— ferri muriati	——— muriatis ferri	——— martis in spiritu salis
——— gentianæ comp.	——— gentian. lut. comp.	——— amara
——— guaiaci	——— guaiaci ammoniata	——— guaiaci volatilis
——— hellebori nigri	——— hellebori nigri	——— melampodii

NOMINA NOVA, PH. LOND.	NOMINA NOVA, PH. ED.	NOMINA OLIM USITATA.
Tinctura opii	Tinctura opii	Tinct. thebaica
——— opii camphorata	——— opii ammoniata	Elixir paregor.
——— sabinæ comp.		—— myrrhæ comp.
——— valerianæ ammoniata		Tinct. valer. volatilis.
Trochisci amyli		Trochisci bechici albi
——— cretæ	Trochisci carbonatis calcis	Tabellæ cardialgicæ
——— glycyrrhizæ	——— glycyrrhizæ	Trochisci becchici nigri
Vinum aloës	Vinum aloës socotorinæ	Tinctura sacra
——— ferri		Vinum chalybeatum
——— rhabarbari		Tinct. Rhab. vinosa
Unguentum adipis suillæ		Ung. simplex
——— calcis hydrarg. alb.		—— e mercurio præcipitato
——— cantharidis	Unguent. meloës vesicat.	—— ad vesicatoria
——— ceræ		—— album
——— cerussæ acetatæ	——— acetitis plumbi	—— saturninum
——— hydrargyri.	——— hydrargyri	—— cæruleum
——— ——— nitrati	——— nitratis hydr.	—— citrinum
——— resinæ flavæ	——— resinosum	—— basilicum flavum
——— spermatis ceti		Liniment album
Zincum calcinatum	Oxydum zinci	Flores zinci
——— vitriolatum	Sulphas zinci	Vitriolum album

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ABBREVIATIONS

EXPLAINED.

Disp. Fuld. Dispensatorium Fuldense.
Ed. Hosp. Edinburgh Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
Ed. Ph. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
Fox's Form. Fox's Formulæ Medicamentorum.
Guy's Hosp. Guy's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
L. Ph. London Pharmacopœia.
Lew. D. Lewis's Dispensatory.
Pharm. Boruss. C. Pharmacopœia Borussica castrensis.
Pharm. Genev. Pharmacopœia Genevensis.
Pharm. Hamb. Pharmacopœia Hamburgensis.
Ph. Suec. Pharmacopœia Suecica.
Reuss Disp. Reuss Dispensatorium Universale.
St. Barthol. Hosp. St. Bartholomew's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
St. Thos. Hosp. St. Thomas's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.

THE END.

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A

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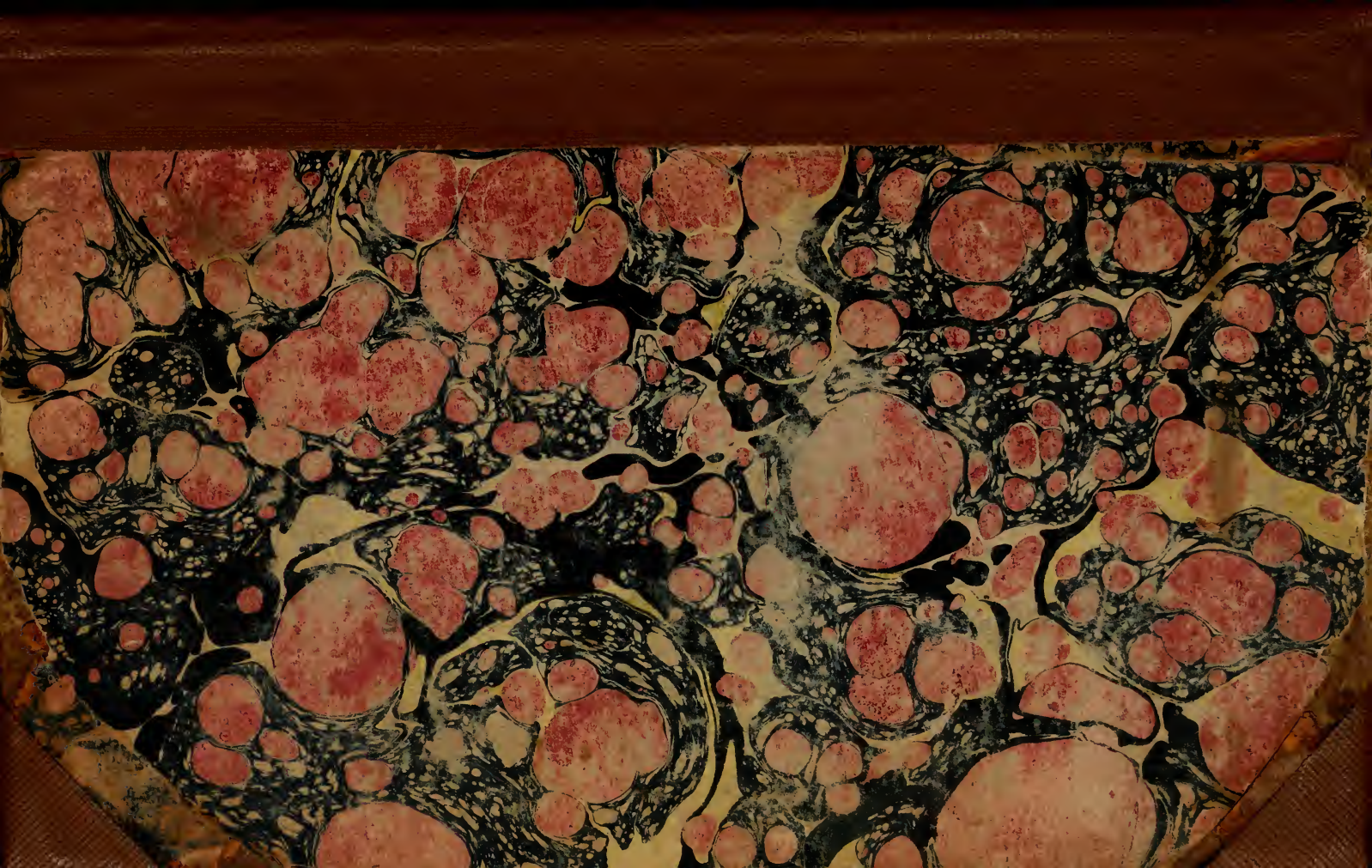
*** The first Volume of this Work contains an Account of ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES, together with the first Class of the Materia Medica, viz. EVACUANTS. Part I. of the second Vol. contains, CLASS 2, *Emollients;* CLASS 3, *Absorbents*; CLASS 4, *Refrigerants*; CLASS 5, *Antiseptics;* CLASS 6, *Astringents;* CLASS 7, *Tonics.* The Second Part of Vol. II. (which will contain the remaining five Classes) is preparing for the Press, and will complete the Work.